THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.)..... 25 Cents
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

The Sewing Machine

That always gives satisfaction is the celebrated instrument manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson, and sold by E. P. Carpenter, No. 27 Fifth street.

Latest from Egypt.

Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume. Price, one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by I. A. Penney, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Kenwood Boarding School,

For boys, Winter session begins December 11th. Address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Drop in at Purviance's,

Corner Fifth and Market streets, in any weather, and try some of his 25 cent Card Photographs.

Desirable Property for Sale.

George D. Biddle, No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny, offers for sale a two story brick dwelling, situated on the North Commons, Allegheny, which parties looking for houses should examine. The house has ten rooms, is provided with all modern conveniences, and is situated in a pleasant neighborhood. Possession April 1st, 1866.

Manufacturing Site.

For sale or rent one of the most desirable manufacturing site for sale in Connellsville, Ohio.

Great Rush

For ladies, at the first class hat, cap and ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. All the new styles. For great bargains go to Wm. Fleming's.

Frame Making Establishment.

Brooks's Frame making establishment, located at No. 128 smithfield street, is the place to get your photograph framed, or your oil painting suitably encased. At the present time the firm have a very extensive assortment of rich gilt mouldings and mottoes, which are well worthy the attention of the public. Many of the goods were imported direct, in accordance with instructions from the house here. Now is the time to purchase Christmas presents in this line.

Hair Brushes.

For a good stiff brush, one that will penetrate to the scalp and keep it free from dandruff, or for a dressing comb that will not break by proper use, we advise you to call at McClarran & Bro.'s Drug Store, successors to S. McClarran & Co., druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

Pure old rye whiskey, fine French brandy, port, sherry, madeira, catawba, claret, champagne, and other wines, for a fine article of the above, selected with great care for the special wants of invalids, go to McClarran & McKennan's, successors to N. McClarran & Co., 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Prints, Chintzes and Muslins.

Can always be bought at the lowest cash prices of the day, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street. Their stock and variety is always complete.

Dry Goods Dealers

Will find no better assortment of foreign and domestic goods than at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

Meeting of Washington County Wool-Growers.

Organization of Wool-Growers' Association.

The wool growers of Washington county held two meetings last week, in the borough of Washington, which resulted in the organization of a "Wool-Grower's Association." At the preliminary meeting, Jugde Hart stated the object of the organization would be the promotion of the wool and the wool-growing interest of the county. He suggested that an annual shearing be provided, whereby the merits of the different qualities of wool raised in the county could be more fully tested, and the best and most profitable kind of stock ascertained. Appropriate remarks were made by Major McFarland, Colonel John Ewing and Edward Campbell, Esq. Dr. Lemoyne gave his views on foot rot, which he claimed was curable, and was easily overcome by the proper remedies faithfully applied. The reason why so many failed to effect cures was that they operated by fits and starts, instead of continuing faithfully to apply well-known remedies. He had used blue vitriol as a remedy with entire success, and if vigorous treatment, with the same medicine, were pursued by others he had no doubt of its proving successful. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—John A. Happer. Vice President—Jonathan Allison. Recording Secretary—Edward Reed. Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Montgomery. Treasurer—Julius Lemoyne. Executive Committee—Major McFarland, Wm. Buchanan, Wm. Dinsmore, Wm. Davis, Col. John Ewing, Abel M. Evans, and Samuel Hawkins.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on the third Monday of February, 1866, when the time for the annual shearing in the spring will probably be announced.

STATE ITEMS.

The barn of Joseph Kemp, Esq., situated near Freedom, Beaver county, was destroyed by fire on the 26th, with all the hay and grain stored in it. The loss falls heavily on George Sell, the tenant.

Rev. A. J. Barrow, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Harrisburg, has accepted a unanimous call from Bedford and Huntingdon parishes, and has resigned his former charge.

On Tuesday evening of last week, the Union men of Bedford county, assembled at the Court-House, in that place, to offer their congratulatory salutatives over the late glorious Union triumph throughout the country. Speeches were made by Colonel Francis Jordon, Major John M. Shumaker, Colonel Jacob Zeigler, Esq. Smith, of West Chester, and Hon. John Cessna of Bedford.

Friday last, a young man, twenty-one years of age, acting as tenderfoot for the Great Western oil refinery, on upper McElheany farm, Venango county, while waiting to have its barrels emptied into the receiving tank at that place, accidentally fell through the platform from the top of the tank, and was precipitated to the ground, residing about seven miles from Warren, Ohio, were immediately telegraphed.

The loss by the late fire in Meadville, nine business houses having been destroyed, amounts to more than $150,000. H. Saeger & Co., dry goods, lost about $13,000 worth of goods; insured for $8,000. E. Fleischman, tobacco and cigars, loss $3,000; no insurance. A. Steinleider & Co., variety goods, loss $20,000; insurance, $5,000. E. Shoemaker, notions and stationery, loss $7,000; insurance $2,000. S. Goldstine, clothing, loss $40,000. Goldstine & Woodring, boots and shoes, loss $30,000; insurance, $15,000. Isaac Levy & Co., clothing, loss $8,000; partly insured. H. B. Thompson, books and stationery, loss $7,000; fully insured. [Meadville Republican and Journal office, loss $7,000; no insurance. Clark Wood, grocery, loss $1,500; no insurance. Clark Estate, boot and shoe store, loss $2,000; fully insured. C. Worst, jeweler, loss $2,000. Add to these losses the value of the buildings destroyed, and the total loss foots up nearly $200,000. This is a severe blow to Meadville, but the energy and enterprise of its citizens will soon repair the loss. The City Councils have ordered the purchase of a steam fire engine, to be better prepared for future fires.

The Deputy Whisky Inspectors of Philadelphia have agreed to perform all the services heretofore devolving upon the late Chief Inspector, Colonel Butler, deceased, and, at the suggestion of Governor Curtin, will devote the fees and salary belonging to the chief inspector to the orphan children of Colonel Butler. It will be remembered that these children lost both parents by the late accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Information has been received in Harrisburg of the death of Dr. William Irwin, of this State, at Amoy, China, where he was American consul. He died during the cholera season in August last, when he professionally devoted himself to the service of humanity.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia, have before them the resolution resolutions setting forth their disapprobation of the Sunday issue of the *Press*, and their intention to withdraw from it their patronage.

An adjourned meeting of merchants and others interested in the projected enterprise of establishing a line of steamers between Philadelphia and Southern ports, was held Monday evening. The various committees reported subscriptions amounting to more than $80,000, and all were hopeful of an early establishment of the line.

Rev. G. F. Stelling, having resigned the pastorate of the Lutheran Church, Canton, O., has accepted a call to the First Lutheran Church, of Harrisburg.

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Pittsburgh Commercial.
VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1865. NO. 60.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Interesting from Louisiana.

Military and Civil Difficulty Settled.

REPAIRING THE LOSSES OF THE REBELLION.

Tennessee Congressmen to be Placed on the Roll.

10,000 More Troops to be Mustered Out.

Virginia Legislature---Its Probable Action.

IMPORTANT INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 29.

Freedmen's Affairs in Louisiana.

General Fullerton, who was sent by the President to New Orleans to adjust the difficulty between the military authorities and the inhabitants concerning the freedmen, returned this morning, having successfully executed his mission. The general reports that the planters are willing to obtain a sufficient amount of labor, and would employ several thousand more freedmen than there are now in the State. The negroes are gradually becoming disabused of the idea encouraged by mischievous Northerners that they are to receive lands from the Government, and are contracting with the planters for their ensuing year. General Fullerton, who reached here to-day from New Orleans direct, says

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excite very little attention in New Orleans. None there anticipate any serious results from the recent reported collision between our troops and the French. Citizens of Louisiana are engaged in repairing the loss sustained during the late war, and take very little interest in political movements. Real estate, rents, and all products are commanding high prices, and all branches of business have been resumed with a degree of energy unusual in that section.

Tennessee Congressmen to be Enrolled.

It has been strongly intimated to-day that the Clerk of the House intended to place the names of the Tennessee delegation of Congressmen elect on the roll on the first day of the session. It is asserted that Tennessee is in the same category with the other Southern States, and if this intention is carried out, an Ohio member will move to strike the names from the roll. Those who favor the measure say that Tennessee is fully restored to the Union, and is, therefore, entitled to immediate representation. All of the Tennessee Congressmen elect are here.

The President

Found time to-day to freely converse with a number of friends and interviewers who sought an interview. Among those who called were Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, and Messrs. Rousseau, Shade, Stevens, Maynard, and others of the House. There did not appear to be any grave differences between these distinguished Congressmen and the Executive.

The Old Capitol Prison.

Owing to the turning over to the city authorities of the prison by military authorities, the Old Capitol contained to-day but eleven prisoners, five of whom are civilians.

Personal.

Generals Hancock and Wallace, Emerson Etheridge, J. N. Tith, and the agent of the Mexican Loan, are in town.

Muster Out of More Troops.

Orders just promulgated from the War Department direct the muster out of about ten thousand volunteers, belonging to corps, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The Virginia Legislature

Meets on Monday. On Tuesday or Wednesday, it is believed that the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery will be passed, and also resolutions repudiating the rebel debt.

Important Newspaper Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal revenue has decided that the proper construction of the seventy-ninth section of the Internal Revenue Law, exempts newspaper publishers from taking out a wholesale dealer's license on sales. This is a decision of considerable importance to all publishers whose newspaper sales exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per year.

The Hotels---The Gay Season--Petroleum Superseded by Cotton---A New Species of Stock Bubble---Trial of Jeff Davis, &c., &c.

Willard's is ready for guests, and Messrs. Sykes & Chadwick have so much of it refurnished their parlors and halls, that old habitues of the establishment hardly recognize their familiar places of resort. Of course, the carpets have been laid, displaying the good taste of Mr. Sykes, who selected them, and everything about the house is in excellent order. Willard's is to be the neutral ground this winter, and much good will result from the exchange of social courtesies among the guests from different sections.

The National and Metropolitan are as yet in the hands of the workmen, but both are being much renovated and improved. The Ebbitt House, kept by Mr. Wigand, who was the landlord of the Hygeo Hotel, at Fortress Monroe, has also been handsomely refitted for the winter campaign.

After Christmas, it is announced, Washington is to be "very gay," until the main chimes of Lent summon the faithful from the ballrooms to the churches. The President, whose dempracy is very practical, may not set a fashionable example, but several members of his Cabinet will have series of "receptions," while a score or so of congressmen will also occasionally throw open their doors and "set up the wine," which is to be the fashion, for one is not forced to ask all the world and his neighbors to a dinner. Add to the good cheer promised for Christmas, and even the most inveterate radical must smile over a bi-not-ure dinner, with visions of approved vintages. Even our Foreign Legations, which have of late years economized their table allowances, will not forgive their regular "At Homes" and night. Some of them see that a more conciliatory policy on their part is necessary.

Petroleum is played out as a Stock speculation here, and cotton planting is all the rage. High Government officials are acting as Presidents, and leading Vice-Presidents, and in the organized companies, while there are scores of unincorporated associations, which have sent agents into the South to invest in those staples. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, more or less, to cultivate the floccipod bush. The inaugurating movement was made by Memphis and Louisville capitalists, but I fear that many of those who are investing will regret that they ever desired to have a "planting interest." The laborers of the South cannot but be in an unsettled condition for some time, and cotton can be only successfully cultivated where the planter has a steady supply of regular labor at their command.

The trial *en dit* is that General Butler is preparing the legal authorities for the rearraignment and trial of Jefferson Davis before a court martial, which will be held in accordance with the demand of a majority of the members of Congress. Perhaps this is a mere canard, but there are some reasons adduced for believing it may be founded on fact. The General appears to have buried the hatchet at the War Department, and he is going on the line of the Potomac, where he and Mr. Stanton, who did not love him in times past, We shall see in due time what *Diabolo contra* will do with him.

The Secretary of the Treasury indorses the recommendation of the Comptroller to remove the Currency Bureau to New York, and increase the capital of the National Banks to the extent of fifty millions of dollars.

Extension of Telegraph Facilities South

NEW YORK, November 29.—The United States Telegraph Company have completed their line to Richmond, Va., and the office in that city was opened to-day, and the line is in good working order and ready for business to that point. The line will shortly be working to Petersburg, and will be pushed southward as rapidly as possible, affording much needed telegraph facilities to that section of the country.

J. N. ASHLEY.

Horrible Murder at Mansheim, N. Y.

A Whole Family Butchered in Cold Blood.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 29.—On Monday night last, the families of Daniel Walrath, of Mansheim, Herkimer county, consisting of himself, wife, and daughter aged about 18 years of age, were murdered by a party or parties unknown. Walrath was shot through the head, Mrs. Walrath's head was smashed in, and the child's throat was cut. The Coroner is holding an inquest to-day. There is no clue to the murderers.

There was a heavy fall of snow here this morning. Thermometer, 20°.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Government Sale of Horses and Mules.—Hampton Hospital to be Closed.—Quarantine of Foreign Vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29.—One hundred horses and a lot of Government mules are to be sold at Camp Hamilton on the 5th of December.

Dr. J. H. Dunn is now in charge of the Hampton Hospital, and has about one hundred patients, mostly convalescents. This hospital will be closed by Miles has issued the following order:

"All vessels from foreign ports entering Hampton Roads or the Chesapeake Bay will anchor in the quarantine ground, near Willoughby Point Light Ship, and remain there until examined by the health officers."

Explosion in Philadelphia—Two Men Severely Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—An explosion of gunpowder occurred at Lytle's gun store, on Front, second and North streets, nearly destroying the buildings, and shaking the surrounding houses. James E. Evans and William Gibson were severely hurt.

The Chicago Common Council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the operation of land rendering establishments within the city limits, and requiring all those thereat, and others, to be removed within sixty days.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

More Good Oil Strikes in Dunkard.

PETROLEUM PROSPECTS THERE IMPROVING.

Interesting from Slipperyrock Region.

A Geological Survey of the Lawrence County Oil Region.

OIL OPERATIONS IN BUTLER COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DUNKARD CREEK, Pa., }
Monday, November 27, 1865. }

I am happy to inform you that the weather and roads have greatly improved, and locomotion is again practicable. Taking advantage of the improved condition, I visited a number of the wells, and was pleased to find that neither the one nor the other had ingeniously affected oil operations. An improved state of feeling is plainly manifest. There is a buoyancy and cheerfulness geferal throughout the region, that is gratifying to those who witnessed the great depression of a few weeks ago.

On Saturday, 18th inst. I witnessed the operation of boring with rods instead of ropes, at a well on the Kussart farm. Mr. D. R. Erinan is the contractor for the well, and also the inventor of the machinery used, which is claimed as a great improvement on the older and more general method. As the well is only down some 50 or 60 feet, it cannot be said to have been fairly tested.

In the "Painter Well," upper end of Ross Run, a good strike was struck, which has proved very unexpectedly to the operators, as they were not expecting a show of oil at that depth or in that locality. Operations will be resumed to the depth of 425 feet, and is considered a very promising one by all concerned.

Another strike has been made in the "Rowland or Shallow Well," at something over 80 feet. Within a few days this strike will fill the well, a couple of which were partially pumped and yielded an excellent article of oil in paying quantities. The oilmen are now actively engaged to finish his contract, the last one he had on hand, prevented the effectual pumping of either strike. As the well is but 80 feet in depth, I presume the present contractors, the Messrs. Chambers, of Mapletown, will not stop to pump the present strikes, unless large quantities are brought up in the sand pump.

Messrs. Campbell and Rowe, of Waynesburg, have let to Messrs. Wilson & Co. the contracting the old "Continental." A very considerable amount of renovating and repairing is always necessary, after a well has been allowed to stand idle for any considerable length of time. This well was not an exception to the rule.

The "Dunkard Keystone" commenced pumping on Saturday last. Resolute, No. 1, Keystone Farm, is still throwing out large quantities in large quantities. The "Doris" has been blown out again, but will soon be pumping. Operations generally, if from continuing any great length of time. As usual, something is wrong with the "Old Reliable" (big) "Gusher," pumping for a while, the rods or something else breaks, and the well is stopped. Large quantities are thrown out with each stroke, when the pumping is stopped. On Friday, 20th inst., Lieut. W. M. Darling, Superintendent of the Darling Well, Secretary of the Ridge Oil Company, tested the oils of the Greene County and Darling wells, with the following results, to wit: The Darling well, specific gravity 25°, Darling or Western Ridge, specific gravity 28°. One of these Wells is on the bank of the creek, and when the water from the stream. The other is on the upland, some distance back from the creek, owing to the lateness of the hour, I did not see the operation, but surmise quantities of gas. An experienced oil creek operator standing by, thought it might safely be blocked up. Body of well is walled, as soon as a sufficient amount of paraffine shall have been discharged, and thereby give free egress to the oil.

I am informed, geologically, Venango with Lawrence county, there appears much variation. In the former, the bituminous coal deposits are comparatively thin, and the shales thick and down; and the lower veins often below the surface of the creek, are sometimes wanting. In Venango, some degree of solidity is found in the strata or rocks; the third sandstone usually being found within the limits of five or six hundred feet, and the first, or "Coal Measure," not very far from the surface, succeeding the latter, the "Upper Coal Measure," shale, slate, soapstone, small white and gray sandstone, etc., but the so-called *third sand* is found the least, and at a depth of one thousand feet. Even this fact is not calculated to discourage, when fully examined, for the gorge in the bed of Oil Creek, in Venango counties, and the simple fact that the red rock, when struck at all in Venango, is not found to exist or be seen, whilst discovered along Slippery Rock Creek it is 50 or 80 feet, is of itself, sufficiently encouraging to the oil operator. The yield of 1,150 to 1,200 feet large quantities of petroleum are lying there; and when struck, it is already evident that the supply will be large. That the well will prove a flowing well. Comparing the external appearance of the land along Slippery Rock Creek with that of Oil Creek, there is a striking resemblance; especially the southern portion of the first named creek. The usual dip of the strata is south southeast, chiefly for this three feet in depth, followed immediately by a heavy body of gas, which, when struck, ignited the light as speedily as he could, for fear the gas might catch and cause a general conflagration. After rising a few feet, the gas, which, as I have said, as he supposed, that rose above the conductor box to the height of two feet and upwards, and from that point to the top of the derrick, was agreeably surprised, on relighting the lamps, to find the floor of the derrick-room flooded with oil, to the depth of two inches, and still it did not run down. This was continued until every space around about the shanty was filled, and with the fluid came on.

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This late strike has created considerable excitement, and renewed the hope and other similar discoveries are near at hand, and also has the tendency to revive a general confidence in the Slippery Rock territory.

C. W. F.

Oil Matters in Butler County.

BUTLER, November 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Your paper evinces a commendable interest in obtaining and publishing all that pertains to the development of the oil deposits of our country, as well as its mineral and other resources, and in this connection, it may be of interest to state the fact that a company has been formed in Butler, entitled "The Union Mineral and Oil Company," to sink a well on the bank of Connoquenessing creek, about one mile and a half from the town of Butler, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, and that operations will be commenced in a few days. The engine, ropes, pulleys and boring tools have been purchased, and will arrive next week.

The company feel sure of salt, if they do not get oil. This hope is predicted on this: Salt springs have been found, (and at an early day were worked in making salt,) about one mile above where it is proposed to sink this boring; and about one hundred rods below this, Mr. John Negley, Sr., sunk a boring some two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet, when the auger got lost and the well was abandoned. Salt water was obtained in the well, but not in sufficient quantities to work. Gas came from this well in volumes sufficient to burn freely for hours. It is believed this gas arose from the petroleum lying beneath. The adjoining lands are filled with coal, and should the company fail in obtaining oil, and should the company fail in obtaining salt, they will still be a paying investment.

If this experiment proves a success, the whole of Connoquenessing valley will be filled with derricks and engines in less than three years. It is to be hoped that this whole community have a deep interest in its success. The geological features of the valley seem to warrant the favorable conclusion declared in the general rule.

There is nothing of a local interest in Butler; things pass off in their stereotyped order, just as they have for the past forty years. The people marry and are given in marriage; go to church on Sunday and get the best of a bargain on week days. Nothing but an oil well and a railroad will awaken its inhabitants from their Rip Van Winkle sleep. Respectfully, &c., J. R. B.

MOUNT CENIS.

The Engineering Work of the Age—Description of the Great Franco-Italian Tunnel—Boring Through a Mountain by Compressed Air—Dangers and Difficulties of the Work—Three Hundred Perils for Each Man—The Thousand Perforating Machines Required—Probabilities of Triumphant Success—Striking Scenes and Incidents, Etc.

If the rocks which dam up the Niagara river and cause the mighty fall of water which is one of the wonders of the world, should give way on some fine evening, and allow the waters to travel inexpectedly to the operators, as they were not expecting a show of oil at that depth or in that locality, to obtain a sufficient amount of labor, and would employ several thousand more freedmen than there are now in the State. The negroes are gradually becoming disabused of the idea encouraged by mischievous Northerners that they are to receive lands from the Government, and are contracting with the planters for their ensuing year. General Fullerton, who reached here to-day from New Orleans direct, says

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Orders just promulgated from the War Department direct the muster out of about ten thousand volunteers, belonging to corps, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The Virginia Legislature

Meets on Monday. On Tuesday or Wednesday, it is believed that the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery will be passed, and also resolutions repudiating the rebel debt.

Important Newspaper Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal revenue has decided that the proper construction of the seventy-ninth section of the Internal Revenue Law, exempts newspaper publishers from taking out a wholesale dealer's license on sales. This is a decision of considerable importance to all publishers whose newspaper sales exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per year.

The Hotels---The Gay Season--Petroleum Superseded by Cotton---A New Species of Stock Bubble---Trial of Jeff Davis, &c., &c.

Willard's is ready for guests, and Messrs. Sykes & Chadwick have so much of it refurnished their parlors and halls, that old habitues of the establishment hardly recognize their familiar places of resort. Of course, the carpets have been laid, displaying the good taste of Mr. Sykes, who selected them, and everything about the house is in excellent order. Willard's is to be the neutral ground this winter, and much good will result from the exchange of social courtesies among the guests from different sections.

The National and Metropolitan are as yet in the hands of the workmen, but both are being much renovated and improved. The Ebbitt House, kept by Mr. Wigand, who was the landlord of the Hygeo Hotel, at Fortress Monroe, has also been handsomely refitted for the winter campaign.

After Christmas, it is announced, Washington is to be "very gay," until the main chimes of Lent summon the faithful from the ballrooms to the churches. The President, whose democracy is very practical, may not set a fashionable example, but several members of his Cabinet will have series of "receptions," while a score or so of congressmen will also occasionally throw open their doors and "set up the wine," which is to be the fashion, for one is not forced to ask all the world and his neighbors to a dinner. Add to the good cheer promised for Christmas, and even the most inveterate radical must smile over a bi-not-ure dinner, with visions of approved vintages. Even our Foreign Legations, which have of late years economized their table allowances, will not forgive their regular "At Homes" and night. Some of them see that a more conciliatory policy on their part is necessary.

Petroleum is played out as a Stock speculation here, and cotton planting is all the rage. High Government officials are acting as Presidents, and leading Vice-Presidents, and in the organized companies, while there are scores of unincorporated associations, which have sent agents into the South to invest in those staples. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, more or less, to cultivate the floccipod bush. The inaugurating movement was made by Memphis and Louisville capitalists, but I fear that many of those who are investing will regret that they ever desired to have a "planting interest." The laborers of the South cannot but be in an unsettled condition for some time, and cotton can be only successfully cultivated where the planter has a steady supply of regular labor at their command.

The trial *en dit* is that General Butler is preparing the legal authorities for the rearraignment and trial of Jefferson Davis before a court martial, which will be held in accordance with the demand of a majority of the members of Congress. Perhaps this is a mere canard, but there are some reasons adduced for believing it may be founded on fact. The General appears to have buried the hatchet at the War Department, and he is going on the line of the Potomac, where he and Mr. Stanton, who did not love him in times past, We shall see in due time what *Diabolo contra* will do with him.

The Secretary of the Treasury indorses the recommendation of the Comptroller to remove the Currency Bureau to New York, and increase the capital of the National Banks to the extent of fifty millions of dollars.

Extension of Telegraph Facilities South

NEW YORK, November 29.—The United States Telegraph Company have completed their line to Richmond, Va., and the office in that city was opened to-day, and the line is in good working order and ready for business to that point. The line will shortly be working to Petersburg, and will be pushed southward as rapidly as possible, affording much needed telegraph facilities to that section of the country.

J. N. ASHLEY.

Horrible Murder at Mansheim, N. Y.

A Whole Family Butchered in Cold Blood.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 29.—On Monday night last, the families of Daniel Walrath, of Mansheim, Herkimer county, consisting of himself, wife, and daughter aged about 18 years of age, were murdered by a party or parties unknown. Walrath was shot through the head, Mrs. Walrath's head was smashed in, and the child's throat was cut. The Coroner is holding an inquest to-day. There is no clue to the murderers.

There was a heavy fall of snow here this morning. Thermometer, 20°.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Government Sale of Horses and Mules.—Hampton Hospital to be Closed.—Quarantine of Foreign Vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29.—One hundred horses and a lot of Government mules are to be sold at Camp Hamilton on the 5th of December.

Dr. J. H. Dunn is now in charge of the Hampton Hospital, and has about one hundred patients, mostly convalescents. This hospital will be closed by

Miles has issued the following order:

"All vessels from foreign ports entering Hampton Roads or the Chesapeake Bay will anchor in the quarantine ground, near Willoughby Point Light Ship, and remain there until examined by the health officers."

Explosion in Philadelphia—Two Men Severely Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—An explosion of gunpowder occurred at Lytle's gun store, on Front, second and North streets, nearly destroying the buildings, and shaking the surrounding houses. James E. Evans and William Gibson were severely hurt.

The Chicago Common Council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the operation of land rendering establishments within the city limits, and requiring all those thereat, and others, to be removed within sixty days.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

More Good Oil Strikes in Dunkard.

PETROLEUM PROSPECTS THERE IMPROVING.

Interesting from Slipperyrock Region.

A Geological Survey of the Lawrence County Oil Region.

OIL OPERATIONS IN BUTLER COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DUNKARD CREEK, Pa., }
Monday, November 27, 1865. }

I am happy to inform you that the weather and roads have greatly improved, and locomotion is again practicable. Taking advantage of the improved condition, I visited a number of the wells, and was pleased to find that neither the one nor the other had ingeniously affected oil operations. An improved state of feeling is plainly manifest. There is a buoyancy and cheerfulness geferal throughout the region, that is gratifying to those who witnessed the great depression of a few weeks ago.

On Saturday, 18th inst. I witnessed the operation of boring with rods instead of ropes, at a well on the Kussart farm. Mr. D. R. Erinan is the contractor for the well, and also the inventor of the machinery used, which is claimed as a great improvement on the older and more general method. As the well is only down some 50 or 60 feet, it cannot be said to have been fairly tested.

In the "Painter Well," upper end of Ross Run, a good strike was struck, which has proved very unexpectedly to the operators, as they were not expecting a show of oil at that depth or in that locality. Operations will be resumed to the depth of 425 feet, and is considered a very promising one by all concerned.

Another strike has been made in the "Rowland or Shallow Well," at something over 80 feet. Within a few days this strike will fill the well, a couple of which were partially pumped and yielded an excellent article of oil in paying quantities. The oilmen are now actively engaged to finish his contract, the last one he had on hand, prevented the effectual pumping of either strike. As the well is but 80 feet in depth, I presume the present contractors, the Messrs. Chambers, of Mapletown, will not stop to pump the present strikes, unless large quantities are brought up in the sand pump.

Messrs. Campbell and Rowe, of Waynesburg, have let to Messrs. Wilson & Co. the contracting the old "Continental." A very considerable amount of renovating and repairing is always necessary, after a well has been allowed to stand idle for any considerable length of time. This well was not an exception to the rule.

The "Dunkard Keystone" commenced pumping on Saturday last. Resolute, No. 1, Keystone Farm, is still throwing out large quantities in large quantities. The "Doris" has been blown out again, but will soon be pumping. Operations generally, if from continuing any great length of time. As usual, something is wrong with the "Old Reliable" (big) "Gusher," pumping for a while, the rods or something else breaks, and the well is stopped. Large quantities are thrown out with each stroke, when the pumping is stopped. On Friday, 20th inst., Lieut. W. M. Darling, Superintendent of the Darling Well, Secretary of the Ridge Oil Company, tested the oils of the Greene County and Darling wells, with the following results, to wit: The Darling well, specific gravity 25°, Darling or Western Ridge, specific gravity 28°. One of these Wells is on the bank of the creek, and when the water from the stream. The other is on the upland, some distance back from the creek, owing to the lateness of the hour, I did not see the operation, but surmise quantities of gas. An experienced oil creek operator standing by, thought it might safely be blocked up. Body of well is walled, as soon as a sufficient amount of paraffine shall have been discharged, and thereby give free egress to the oil.

This late strike has created considerable excitement, and renewed the hope and other similar discoveries are near at hand, and also has the tendency to revive a general confidence in the Slippery Rock territory.

C. W. F.

Oil Matters in Butler County.

BUTLER, November 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Your paper evinces a commendable interest in obtaining and publishing all that pertains to the development of the oil deposits of our country, as well as its mineral and other resources, and in this connection, it may be of interest to state the fact that a company has been formed in Butler, entitled "The Union Mineral and Oil Company

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

THE QUESTION OF CONSOLIDATION.

The important measure which has been proposed under the name of consolidation might, perhaps, be better understood if designated union—meaning a union of the cities and the surrounding boroughs into one municipality. It is not a proposed absorption of the smaller by the largest of the existing corporations, but a fair, honorable and voluntary union of them all, in which, it is believed, the interests of each will be promoted and no detriment accrue to any. The proposition has not originated with any class of persons more interested in its consummation than others. It has no reference to any single department of business, or to any isolated locality, independent of the rest. But it is purely a public spirited measure, which contemplates the credit and standing abroad of the entire locality, and is calculated to give to this great business center the attractiveness and the benefit of its real greatness. It proposes, in a word, to make it in form and appearance what it is in reality, so that when taking its rank among the cities of the country, it may stand where its entirety entitles it to stand, among the largest in the West, where a hundred and sixty thousand persons live, labor and prosper; and not in separate and fragmentary towns, which, although only separated by the breath of a river, or even of a twenty foot street, are not known abroad to be within miles of each other. Nor is this union desired merely for the gratification of city pride. That it would have a great influence on business by attracting it from greater distances, cannot admit of a doubt. And it is equally true, that its attractions to persons seeking places for establishing themselves in business would be proportionately increased.

The Convention held for deliberation on this subject of deep public interest, on Tuesday evening, embraced representatives from only a part of the corporations concerned. It was the first formal meeting attempted. There was no definite plan offered at this early stage of the business. Among the general remarks of the thirty-four representatives present, there was some diversity of sentiment expressed, and some objections to the union were suggested. This was to be expected in the outset of any enterprize. As the objections were based on suppositions that do not accord with the plan of union, as contemplated by its friends, the objections will give way when that plan is more perfectly matured and more fully understood. A future meeting, which will ere long be held, will, no doubt, present the matter in a more definite and tangible shape, when the public will be better able to appreciate it, and when, we believe, every thinking man will give it his approval.

The minds of our citizens are on this subject. They see that it is not a visionary project of some moon-struck brain, but a measure which has been, in a sense, providentially forced upon the consideration of the people, for their common good. There seem to be informal yet mighty laws of society, and we might say, of nature, which require large, contiguous populations to be associated under a common rule. We have evidently reached that point, at which a conglomerate of independent municipalities cannot answer all the needed purposes either of police or of business. Other places have gone through the same process, starting separately and growing till united by growth, and then uniting in form. Pressed together, as it were, by the mighty and beneficent hand, they have united by a wise and voluntary acceptance of the condition, to their universal advantage. So would it be in this case, beyond a doubt, many common and general benefits being attained and not a single local one being lost or distinished.

ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The state of things existing on the Rio Grande, and the way we have drifted into it, and are still drifting, reminds one of the events that preceded the war with Mexico under POLK. Then war was declared to "exist by the act of Mexico," which act was committed under circumstances strikingly similar to those which now exist. The country drifted then into the collision pretty much as we seem now to be drifting. But there are additional circumstances and facts. The grounds for our present feelings in regard to Mexico are far broader than then. Ours was a money claim then: now no amount of money will suffice to procure our acquiescence in the sacrifice of the principle at stake. A wrong has been committed which the whole American people expect to see redressed. Thousands of Americans are even now wending their way southward, resolved on helping to do it. Already thousands, it is believed, have crossed the Rio Grande in the pursuit of this object. The number is daily increasing, in spite of the proclamation of neutrality by the Government. It is reported that shots have been fired by men in Federal uniform; but whether this shall turn out to be so or not, it is easy to see that affairs in that quarter are acquiring a momentum that will require extraordinary efforts to stay.

The Liberal cause in Mexico has the entire sympathy of all the American people, and the spirit of emigration stimulated by the principle at stake, our Government can scarcely expect to repress, even if it should undertake it. The recent reports concerning the intention of France to leave MAXIMILIAN to manage his own case, may have had something to do in giving the new impulse which manifestly the Liberal cause has received north of the Rio Grande. Be that as it may, it is well understood that the friends of the Liberals have recently become much encouraged by something more substantial than mere promises. It is suspected that the tide of emigration setting toward the border may have some relation to the efforts making in the large cities in behalf of the "sinews of war," and the commonly received report, that the recent operations before Monterey were conducted by Americans, may bear a similar explanation.

It is an interesting fact, taken in connection with his well known views, that General GRANT will shortly visit New Orleans. It is not to be supposed that the Lieutenant General will do more or less than execute the policy of the Government,—albeit his share in framing that policy may not be inconsiderable, nor his Southern movement reluctant.

THE LATE DR. KANE AND HIS LOVE.

Some time ago we published a statement, full of romantic interest, concerning the secret marriage of the distinguished Dr. KANE, of Arctic memory, with Miss FOX, of Rochester-Knockings memory. The article stated also under what circumstances the book containing an account of the marriage and sundry letters, once suppressed, would shortly be published, the explanation being, a violation of a solemn agreement by the relatives of Dr. KANE.

The book, as we learn from a Philadelphia paper, has made its appearance, and we find in the same paper the author's account of the marriage, over the authenticity of which an attempt is made to throw a doubt. We quote what the book says on this interesting point:

"Shortly before his departure Dr. Kane came to tea and spent the evening as usual with his beloved. Reclining upon the sofa, he talked despondingly of what might happen in his absence. His health was precarious; he might be ill, he might die. 'If I send for you, my own Maggie, will you come to me?' he asked. 'Certainly I will, she answered, 'I fear you would hesitate,' he murmured, 'and yet you know you are my own—my wife!' 'You remember what I have told you?' A moment afterwards he added: 'Would you like to be repeated what I have said, formally, in the presence of a minister?' Such a declaration, in the presence of witnesses, is sufficient to constitute a legal and binding marriage; a marriage as firm as if the ceremony took place before a magistrate. Attend to me, Maggie, when I tell you I will now to enter into such a bond?' At this moment Miss Katharine Fox came into the room. Dr. Kane desired her to call her mother, who came up stairs to the parlor; the servant and a young lady who was spending the evening there, being also present. Dr. Kane informed them he had sent for them to witness the solemn declaration that would follow. Then, standing up and holding Margaret's hand, while his left arm encircled her form, he said, 'Maggie I am my wife, and I am your husband. Witnessed we are she is mine and I am hers.' Do you understand and consent to this, Maggie?' Margaret answered that she did."

On this the Philadelphia *Bulletin* comments as follows:

This statement by a writer interested in making a book, and a book made from Dr. Kane, in which he calls Miss Fox his "dear wife," constitutes the sole evidence of this so-called marriage. They never lived together, and he never acknowledged her publicly as his wife. That he was infatuated that he tried to train her to become such a woman as he would like to make his wife; that he endeavored to make her give up her trade of a spiritual medium, and to withdraw from the associations that surrounded her from the asserted time of the marriage, are facts not to be denied. But he failed to do this, and before his departure on his last voyage, he could not make up his mind to a formal public marriage, and so contented himself with a verbal agreement, of which we have only a one-sided account. The case has not been made out, and we are not surprised that the relatives of Dr. Kane should refuse to consider the lady as his wife.

There have been controversies, and, to a certain degree, litigation, concerning the estate, very creditable to the parties concerned, and it is still less creditable that the letters penned by him in perfect confidence that they should never be seen by any eye but his, should now be spread before the public in a sensational volume. That Dr. Kane loved her with a pure, honorable and chivalrous love, is undoubted. If she were worthy of such a love, and if she respected his memory as she should have done, she would have cherished the fact that she was the object of such a passion as a sacred and secret remembrance, not to be profaned by publicity, nor to be made the subject of scandalous controversy. She appears, however, to have been in the hands of bad advisers, who are responsible for all that has occurred, and for the publication of the volume before us. They do not, with all their ingenuity, furnish a justification that will be acknowledged as sufficient by right-thinking people.

The case is not clearly made out, certainly as against the lady. It appears that the relatives of Dr. KANE for some time proceeded on the presumption of the marriage, and that the denial was an afterthought necessary to the violation of an agreement with the lady, which proceeding provoked, if it did not justify, the present publication. There was some money in the case. The fact that Dr. KANE loved truly Miss Fox is admitted. Even with what evidence is given above, it is not difficult to accept her word that he did marry her, and that she was really his wife.

ALARM IN NEW YORK.

A New York letter says:

This city is trembling on the verge of panic, whether groundless or not I am unable to say. Men meet each other in Wall street, and ask no questions about the price of gold, or the rise or fall of stocks. The one universal, absorbing topic that interests is the cholera. That it has actually appeared in the city seems no longer to admit of doubt, a case having occurred yesterday in Greenwich street. Little is known of the matter, save this one fact, which is enough to excite any body's fears. Persons around him from the stages or the cars, at the fires or fairs that are here and there in the streets on either side of Broadway. All this late season of the year is probably that the disease will be checked by the approach of winter, before its ravages shall have proceeded to any lengthened extent; but men look back to the years when it appeared before, and remember when it came then in autumn, disappeared during the colder season, only to break out with terrible effect, on the approach of spring. Many but not all such people hope that the winter will not cross the ocean this fall, and that the winter would find the city armed against its assaults. Even yet, many are trying to believe that the story is not true. It may be so; but if it is we owe no thanks to the government of the city, including the Metropolitan Police. This afternoon, I overheard a group of merchants talking, and caught something like the following:

First merchant: Have you read what Harris papers report the arrival of the cholera.

Second do. May be a mistake. I hope it's not true.

First do. Well, all I've got to say is that, if the fifth of this city doesn't breed cholera, then there's no such thing as cause and effect.

Our advice to New Yorkers is to do as we do in Pittsburgh—*care nothing about the cholera*, and let the filth take care of itself. Having adopted the convenient idea, that if the cholera *is* to come it *will* come, we are perfectly at ease. We are determined to keep our money, and not spend it in any such foolish way as in removing the causes of cholera: In fact, we don't believe that filth has anything to do with it. On the contrary, we go on the principle that cholera lives on garbage, and that to remove its natural aliment would be only to invite the pestilence to attack the community out of sheer starvation. Let the New Yorkers just adopt this theory, and they will feel easier. Here it works like a charm!

THE WEATHER.

Four reasons may be assigned to account for the frequency with which the weather is made the subject of remark in the conversation of people. 1. The influence of general and hereditary custom. 2. The dullness in conversational powers of those who have not a ready topic on meets. 3. Ditto, of onself. 4. Its being a subject on which persons may differ or agree, without disadvantage or advantage to either.

The newspapers differ from the general population in rarely noticing the weather. Were better, if they did not write on the subject and gave an occasional notice. It would be a contribution, not without value to meteorological science. Northern exchanges intimate that snow has fallen in New York State. Wild geese, flying over our heads southward, brought the news before the papers did. We have had a long season of mild autumal weather. About fifteen flakes of snow were seen on Monday. A few, hard to distinguish from spiteful rain drops, mingled with a shower and a gale two weeks ago. All the rest of our weather has been mild and dry—moderately frosty by night, with little rain for weeks. We shall greet winter's first day to-morrow, but we have seen little of his rough heraldry as yet.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS.—The bureau of employment for soldiers, opened by the Sanitary Commission, is a well thought of institution. There are many men fresh from the army to whom it may afford excellent facilities for securing places of honorable and useful employ. We presume it does not confine its sphere to Washington City or to any large cities. The previous habits of a large proportion of our military men qualify them for country employments, rather than for those of city life. And we are glad to know that large numbers of them have returned to the neighborhoods in which they had previously lived, and have engaged in their accustomed kinds of labor and business.

We deem the disbandment of our immense armies to be as great a wonder, and as great an honor to our citizen soldiery, as their organization. We cannot sufficiently admire the ease, the quietness, the rapidity with which, after years of separation from the society and the pursuits of civil life, they have coalesced with their old associations and resumed their accustomed places and employments in the general mass of citizens. To those who, for whatever cause, require the aid of others in obtaining employment, the Commission offers its assistance. But, throughout the country generally, the kindly feeling of the people, and the energy of the soldiers themselves, have been sufficient to procure employment for all who deserve it.

TOURNAMENT IN VIRGINIA.—A funny affair—the fun being of the ridiculous type—occurred lately in Virginia. It was a tournament, which our readers will understand to be a mock battle, between mock knights for a mock prize, of no less value than the privilege of being crowned with a garland by some fair lady of his selection. But the funny thing about it was, that the knights had to borrow sashes and decorations for their performances of some of the Union officers in the neighborhood, and after all had not the grace of politeness to invite their furnishing friends to the ball that followed the tournament, who thereupon experienced mingled emotions of anger and mortification.

TOO HIGH A KEY.—In social singing, when the leader sets the tune on too high a key, the company have difficulty in keeping the music agoing. But as it is hazardous to attempt a change, they have to strain and scream it through. People have got into a similar predicament in relation to prices. Everybody knows they are too high, but through fear of a general breakdown, no one dares to attempt a change, and so all go on grumbling and paying, in hopes that something will turn up that will turn prices down.

PHILADELPHIA COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.—We learn from a Philadelphia paper that the second meeting in behalf of the proposed coastwise steamship line, sufficiently showed that the project has root and sap, and that it will be carried through. The chill of some statements made at the last meeting was removed by explanations, and encouragement was given by new facts, evidencing a more cordial appreciation of the project, and a better acceptance of it than to whom it has been submitted than was expected.

RECORDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The official records of South Carolina were not lost as has been stated. The Charleston *Courier* says that "during the late struggle, and in the midst of confusion and desolation, they were removed to the villages of the interior to prevent mutilation and destruction. Their loss would have been of disastrous consequence to the owners of all estates, either real or personal. Fortunately they have been preserved. Their places of refuge proved secure."

PRICE OF COTTON GOODS.—We spoke on Saturday of the prices obtained for cotton in the bale in this market. The supply of the staple in this city is heavy: large quantities are constantly arriving from the southern states. This week only about half what it was when gold was at the highest notch, yet with all these large receipts, together with the promise of an abundant supply in the future, cotton fabrics are held at nearly as high rates as they were a year or two ago. This is but the legitimate cause for the present exorbitant prices of cotton goods, and were it not for the operations of speculators in the dry goods market, the figures would be far lower. The same operators who used to force gold up during the war are now at work in the cotton markets, and high prices are the consequence. It is not probable that the present rates can be maintained for any length of time, and we advise consumers to buy just as sparingly as will answer for present use.

A MESSENGER FROM JUAREZ.—Col. Bravo, of the liberal army in Mexico, and bearer of dispatches from Juarez to the United States Government, arrived in Kansas City last Friday, and left immediately for Washington. He states that the Mexicans have twenty-five thousand troops under arms, and seventy-five thousand more can be put in the field as soon as the means are raised, which will be speedily.

Some miners in Nevada county, California, recently struck a cave in their ledge, close to the edge of which was found a cannon ball enclosed in a case of rock, twenty-five feet beneath the surface.

Is the Theatre a School of Virtue or Vice?

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your paper of Tuesday is an article entitled "Is the Theatre a school of virtue or vice?" to which, with your permission, I offer the following reply:

To begin with, the title—The Theatre—does not profess to be a school at all; it is simply a place of amusement, and in that capacity only, should it be judged. A Theatre, like a printing office, a dry goods store, a grocery, or a foundry, is conducted by the proprietor for the sole purpose of making a living, or accumulating wealth. He chooses his plays to suit his audiences, and when those plays are of such a kind that they pander to a bad taste, it only shows that the public prefers inferior to superior mental gratifications. The managers of Theatres do not form the public taste; they merely supply it with what it demands. By reading the posters of a Theatre, which your correspondent, W., evidently does, a person can tell when a good play is to be performed, and when a trashy or inferior one is to be produced, and he can choose which he will witness. Must a man not enter a restaurant to get a beef steak and a cup of coffee, because taverns and crabs and other indigestible food is sold there? Must a man deny himself the pleasure of reading such a splendid address as that delivered by Schuyler Colfax at Washington, because the newspaper which contained it may also tell of the barbarities of Wirz, or the infamous poisoning of Mrs. Grinder? W. advises people to read "instructive books." Does he not know that in the same store where these instructive books are purchased, he will find volumes of plays, and of novels and tales from which plays are taken? Must people, for that reason, keep away from book stores; or would they be justified in applying opprobrious epithets to booksellers, booksellers and printers? If they did, they would be guilty of no greater absurdity or injustice than W. has been in his infamous attack onactors and theatres. A play is not a moral lesson always; it is often but a living representation of human life, its vices, its virtues, its wisdom, and its absurdities;—actors and actresses, being men and women, have, of course, the virtues and the foibles of men and women. We do not claim to be better than our fellow-creatures; but let those who say we are worse, prove its so. Let them not be content with assertions. Let them consult the criminal courts of this city for the past year or the past ten years, and see if our profession furnish more than their due proportion to your prisons and penitentiaries. The drama has been followed as a profession in almost all countries and in every age, and until a few months ago not one single instance was ever guilty of the dreadful crime of murder. What other calling can make the like boast? Can the clergy, whom W. so admires? Can W.'s own profession or trade, whatever it may be? And yet because one actor commits that crime, W. conspicuously says: "The murderer was trained for his terrible deed in the Theatre, and such were its legitimate tendencies." The deduction is as illogical in its consequences as the sentence is defective in its grammar. To follow W. through all his positions, I could cull from my note book the original number of farm laborers, but creates a new demand for laborers in every other field of industry. More ships and railroads are required for transportation, more manufacturing establishments, more mechanics to construct these, and more to manage them, more hands, machinists, etc. In fact, the whole body politic thus receives vital refreshment from every reaping-and-sowing-machine. This is a forcible illustration of the fact that whatever fairly advances the interests of one class, becomes a benefit to all classes in the community.

PARKS.—The New York Central Park covers about 1,000 acres of ground, and has 9 miles of carriage-road, five miles of bridle-road, and twenty miles of walks. In England, Hyde Park and Windsor has 1,500 acres; Hyde Park has 640 acres; Regent's Park, 450 acres; and Kensington Gardens, 350 acres. The carriage-road of Hyde Park is three miles round. The Phœnix Park, in Dublin, contains 1,752 acres. In France, the famous Bois de Boulogne is now exclusively for the use of the public, and has four miles long. In fact, all the great cities of the civilized world have their great and small parks, an instinctive feeling and necessity seeming to dictate their existence. Windsor Park and the Bois de Boulogne belong to the English and French crowned heads by the common people being a limited privilege rather than a positive right. On the other hand, the New York Central Park is distinguished property of the people; and no official can have any other privileges there than are allowed to the humblest citizen. The idea of parks can be traced to the days when it was customary in England to set apart large enclosures of wood and forest for the safe keeping and protection of deer; those enclosures being first known as royal "preserves," and finally, under certain restrictions, thrown open to the public.

A lady came across the frontier, from Watertoo, Canada West, on a ferry boat, the other night, decked in her robes for the grand ball in the place of Mr. Thomas. She had on a splendid silk dress, of similar steel, weighing 250 tons, was cast by the hand of Messrs. Brown & Sons patent zipper corset-cupola furnace.

A cylinder of 10 inches in diameter—the largest ever cast at the Navy Yard at Washington—was lately successfully cast. The amount of metal used was 30,000 pounds; time of running of the mould, 20 minutes; weight of the cylinder 60,000 pounds.

Mount Olympus is soon likely to be the scene of English enterprise, a coal mine having been discovered at its foot, for the working of which a company is said to be in the course of formation.

The Emperor of Mexico has begun the erection of a national theater, and offers two prizes of a thousand dollars each for the best tragedy and the best comedy to be performed within its walls. Maximilian had better take care that he does not, by such a course, be a false prescient to be played outside the walls.

A Finland newspaper mentions a stone in the northern part of Finland which serves the inhabitants instead of a barometer. This stone, which they call Hunsfug, turns black, or a dark gray when it is going to rain, but on the approach of fine weather it is covered with white spots.

A burlesque of "Arrah Na Pogue" has been brought out in England, and the following lines are given as a specimen of its character:

Shaun—What have you in that bag, do tell?
Arrah—"O! darling, it is but a Gig-lamp!"

The above is supposed to be a pun on the word bagatelle.

A paragraph in a recent number of a California paper details the preparations for commencing the work of tunneling the Sierra Nevada, at the pass selected for the route of the Pacific Railroad. Laborers have been engaged, three months ago, for the commencement of operations, at the beginning, the summit and the ending, and it is stated that the work can be finished in a year, by which time the railroad will be ready to pass cars through the tunnel to and from San Francisco.

A German scientific paper gives us the following statistical comfort as to the cholera. From the foundation of Rome to the time of Augustus, in 732 years, there appeared thirty-three epidemics; from the birth of Christ up to 1850, ninety-seven; in the seventeenth century, fourteen; in the eighteenth century, eight; and since the beginning of the present century, only five epidemics of cholera has appeared three times. It is evident from these figures, that epidemics are decreasing in numbers as the world grows older, which pleasant fact is to be ascribed to increasing cleanliness in dwellings and clothing; to the improvement in sanitary regulations, and the speedy removal of miasmatic substances, and to the progress of the medical science in general.

The *Neitherny Exchise* draws a strange picture of the life led by the Rajah of Mysore. His palace is filled with upwards of eight hundred people. There are some fifty wives of his highness, with about four attendants on each, and the throughput is made up of high caste Brahmins, professing Brahmins, officers of the Zenana, &c.

While digging in a sand pit in New Albany, Ind., last week, some workmen struck an immense tusk of the purest ivory, seven feet three inches in length, and at the thickest part eight and one quarter inches in diameter. It weighed nearly one hundred pounds, and is supposed to be that of a mastodon.

Winter Fashions.

In a Paris letter of the 10th of September we find the following notice of a new skating dress for gentlemen, which was then out in that city: The tunic is made to fit the waist, and, with the entire suit, is of dark gray cloth, trimmed with brown woolly cloth, imitating Astrakan. A long band of the same ornament is attached to each leg of the trousers. The Hungarian cap is to match, and is in all four inches high, two and a half of which are in imitation of Astrakan. Boots of various styles are being rather frequently worn over the trousers. The latter are of pantaloon shape to close-fitting and button at the ankle. With such a costume the fullest confidence should also be worn, buttoned up at the neck, or a very wide, sully jacket.

The same communication contains the following: The latest extravagance for ladies—it cannot be considered a fashion—is that of the tortoise-shell hat, as worn by some of the habitues of the Champs Elysees. It is the exact imitation of the article formerly worn by the Parisian *Grisettes Parisiennes*. *Apropos de chapeaux ordinaires*, let us recommend those in black crape, with a bunch of the coarse yellow brown acorns at the head; or, still better, very charming blue and white silk bonnets, trimmed with white or blue feathers, and with a small spangle as to produce a pleasing contrast of color.

A prominent question before the next Congress will be the increase of the regular army. Grant is understood to favor the mustering out of all volunteers, and such additions to all arms of the service as would make the nominal strength of the regulars about seventy-five thousand. Too little attention has heretofore been paid to cavalry in times of peace, and some new measures for recruiting it are proposed. The service may also be reorganized.

Governor Curtin.

The health of our faithful and excellent Governor has been much impaired lately, and he is directed by his physicians to go to a warmer climate. He will arrive in this city this evening from Harrisburg, and will sail for Cuba on Thursday next. The confidence shown by the people of Pennsylvania in the war-meeting item of his office has not been misplaced. In one, during a most trying period, performed its duties with intelligence, zeal and fidelity. He has given the most efficient support to the Federal Government throughout the whole period of the war. While also attending with remarkable ability to the domestic interests of the State, he has devoted himself with the utmost to the Pennsylvania soldiers in the field as no other executive has done, and they and the people will remember this with gratitude. The best wishes of all for his speedy recovery and return will accompany him on his voyage.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

LABOR SAVING—LABOR MAKING.—Labor saving implements were once thought to be destructive to the interests of the working man, just in proportion as they saved the drudgery of labor. This seems reasonable at first, but a little thought will correct the error. If we only do the farm laborers, thrown out of work by the introduction of improved implements, ultimately find work? Plainly by the increased amount of tillage which horse power, machinery and tools make possible in the country. In a section where all the soil is under cultivation, of some kind, it is found to more than double the sum of farming. In the case of our own country, it leads to the faster extension of civilization westward, the rapid subjugation of wild lands, and the better cultivation of that already under the plow. For instance, for the single grain grower, who now devotes seventy-five to one hundred and fifty acres to corn and other grain crops, to the meager facilities of thirty years ago, could not have managed one-fourth part that amount in a similar manner. This increase of ingenuity not only keeps good the original number of farm laborers, but creates a new demand for laborers in every other field of industry. More ships and railroads are required for transportation, more manufacturing establishments, more mechanics to construct these, and more to manage them, more hands, machinists, etc. In fact, the whole body politic thus receives vital refreshment from every reaping-and-sowing-machine. This is a forcible illustration of the fact that whatever fairly advances the interests of one class, becomes a benefit to all classes in the community.

PERSONAL.

—Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., of Indiana while waiting for the cars in the depot at Richmond, Ind., a few days ago, was knocked down and cowhided by Sol. Meredith, Esq., who was defeated for Congress last by Mr. Julian.

—Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead has returned from California, after an absence of two years devoted to the study of the marvellous resources of that strange country. He resumes his residence and profession of landscape architecture in New York city.

—Mrs. Fletcher, the gifted Genoese lady and author, has received a letter from Agassiz, in which the renowned Professor encourages her to familiarize Americans with the productions of Tupfer, the Swiss writer. She is the wife of the Rev. Dr. Charles Fletcher, of New York.

—The extraordinary story started about a secret courtship and marriage existing between the celebrated Arctic explorer, Dr. Kane, and one of the Miss Foxes, of Rochester-knockings fame, will soon receive its final conclusive developments in the publication, by Carleton, of a full history of this singular connexion, together with correspondence, portraits and facsimile letters, entitled "The Love Life of Dr. Kane."

—The friends of learning in this region will regret to be informed that the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D., has declined the Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College, to which he was elected last summer.

—It is said that Alfred Tennyson has given two private readings, at a guinea a ticket, full dress, and only the invited admitted. His two entertainments netted him three hundred and eighty odd pounds sterling—about seventeen hundred dollars in our currency. He paints, George Smith, of the *Cornhill Magazine* at a guinea a word. He also had an American interview-fee for his services. He is now lying into Tennyson's garden and broke a twig for a keepsake.

—Colonel S. A. Gilbert, of Zanesville, we learn, will leave on the 11th of December, for South America, in accordance with the contract made with the Venezuelan Government, noticed in the other day. The colonel's location will be near the mouth of the Magdalena river, a stream, which, in size, is nearly as large as the Ohio, and which, like the Ohio, is navigable for its whole length by sixteen steamers, some of which are of large size.

—Of the officers of the Union Army who have risen to the rank of general, thirty-seven have been slain during the war, and the casualties among them of all sorts have been one hundred and twenty-two. One general to every thousand men in the whole army. The highest loss in any one year was in 1862.

—Lady Theresa Lewis, widow of the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis, and sister of the Earl of Clarendon, is dead. Her ladyship was the author of two novels, "The Semi-detached House" and "The Semi-attached Couple," and also of "The Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of the late Earl of Clarendon."

—Captain Joseph Collatin, a lake master for thirty-four years, and for fourteen years, the schooner Peoria, died in Chicago a few days since.

—The King of Wurtemberg has issued an order that nobody but the nobles are allowed to occupy the first tier of boxes opposite to his box in the theater, and that when he appears in the royal box, the curtain is to be raised at once, since he has remarked with displeasure that they rose first on one side then on the other, and thus disturbed the general view of Queen Pierces. At Nassau the Duke has formally forbidden criticisms upon the playing of actresses with whom he converses in the box.

—A Philadelphia paper tells a story of a remarkable old man in Northumberland county, Pa., who is about one hundred and eight years of age, and so strong and active that he will walk five miles to town and back again in half a day. Although apparel designs, in the old gentleman's house twenty-four clocks, all going, once a little more than the other, so that there is almost a continual clock-striking. He has been the father of them, and says they are his only company at night. He has also been married three times, the first time to Fenny Vanie, having sold himself for his passage to servitude for seven years. He is now a citizen of Virginia.

—The London *Spectator*, in alluding to Captain Waddell's statement, that he ceased his piratical cruise so soon as he received "reliable information of the close of the war," says, "by reliable information he no doubt meant information on which he could act, but the London *Times* says that the discharge of Waddell and his cut-throat band "is as likely to turn the scale in American affairs as the recall of England as any event that could have happened.

—Church, the artist, is busily at work upon a new picture of large size, representing a South American scene and embellished with an immensity of cumulous, whose span spreads itself over the entire canvas, glowing with golden flames, etc., with its azure and every other hue. Those who have had the privilege of seeing this new effort pronounce it the crowning glory of the artist's career itself, and augur forward hopefully for the production of something still more intensely the rivetry existing already between the two Churches. Many of the artist's personal friends. The race between the "Heights of Mountains" and the "Andes, will be a long and lively one, and will be watched by the tens of twenty-five thousand pictures. All of which is for the advantage and promotion of American art.

—It seems that Rev. Justus Doolittle, for seventeen years a missionary among the Chinese, is visiting Illinois. In a recent address he quoted the remark of Lieutenant Governor Bross, that if Would Only Be Christian Gentlemen, they would be a great man. The missionary said that, judging from experience, he thought it was no harder to convert a Chinaman than a Christian.

—President Lincoln, during the last Presidential campaign, asked a friend if he remembered the text which had been applied to Fremont, and read it from First Samuel, as follows:

"And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them, and there were with him about four hundred men."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Letter Carrier's Report for October operations in New York gives the following: Number of mail letters delivered, 823,532; drop letters delivered, 281,681; newspapers, (2,000; number of letters collected, 307,096. Total number of letters delivered, exclusive of box delivery, 1,104,681. Number of drop and mail letters were delivered: In Baltimore, 165,000; and Chicago, 275,000; and Boston, 265,000, and in Philadelphia, 1,000,000. In Pittsburgh 167,000 letters were collected, and in Philadelphia, 286,840.

Among the cheerful items of information we receive from Washington is this: That a carpet has been imported from Europe, to be laid on the floor of the Executive Mansion, which is the aforesaid carpet costing $7,000 in gold. In six months from date it will be stiff with tobacco-juice, and splotched with ink from border to centre piece.

A cubic block of steel of the enormous weight of 10 tons was lately successfully cast at the new works of Messrs. Bessemer, at East Greenwich, England. The block, which is destined for the use of similar steel, weighing 250 tons, was cast by the aid of Messrs. Ir ait & Sons patent upper-impact cupola furnaces.

A cylinder of 10 inches in diameter—the largest ever cast at the Navy Yard at Washington—was lately successfully cast. The amount of metal used was 30,000 pounds; time of running of the mould, 20 minutes; weight of the cylinder of Buffalo rock, fifty one feet, however, and finally let her go with a warning.

A RACE FOR THE PACIFIC.—In a speech at Jefferson City, Missouri, last week, General Fremont remarked:

"It seems as if there was to be a great race over the course to reach the Pacific ocean, and I should like to be in that race and ride one of the horses. (Cheers.) I should be glad to see which horse will first reach the Pacific. I believe the one by the way of Santiago and Guaymas will make good time. (Cheers.)

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

A prominent feature in the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be a recommendation to Congress to contract the currency, and fund a portion of the debt into a stock bearing a lower rate of interest. You may set it down as pretty certain, however, that nothing of the kind will be done. Congress will be far too busy upon other subjects to tinker much with the currency, and it will be better for the country that it should. Congress and nobody can object to it. The way of doing it is as follows: Having the bank reserves, for instance, of the State of Virginia, and the national, a member of the opposition can rise in his place and move to insert the words "in gold" after the word "dollars" in the bill making the House to direct vote, and the Clerk's conduct will be approved or rejected. The motion will not be put, and the question will proceed, and the election of Speaker follows.

THE SPEAKER.

There will be but one candidate for the speakership in the Republican caucus, and it will be held only as a matter of form. The opposition is considering a proposition not to nominate any one, but to scatter their votes, so as to prevent a Republican. Some of the "unfriendly" do this, claiming that the result of the New York election proves that it is not a good policy for the opposition to be ashamed of their principles, or of men who believe in them.

PARDONS.

The President is granting a few pardons to rebels at the present time. The supplicants for his mercy from the South complain that he pardons northern thieves and counterfeiters with more facility than he does rebels and "gentlemen." This charge is foolish and extravagant, as any one can see who will look at the list of pardons published in the official columns of the Attorney General's office.

HYDRAULIC MINING IN CALIFORNIA.—The California correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following interesting account of the hydraulic mining, discovered by him in the golden state: "On Smith Hill is an old ranch, worked away by the miners. A little ragged section of earth, one hundred and twenty feet high—its brown dirt will broken by a stratum of yellowish marl—is all that remains of the hill. Two men stand at the top, directing a tiny rill which comes pouring over the edge, cutting the earth into perpendicular slices. The rest are at the bottom. Water is brought down to them through a cast iron pipe from a neighboring summit. At the bottom of the pipe is a hose, and at the bottom it all passes through two pipes of three inch hose. The confederation and the fall of water have washed away the earth and boulders. These three inch streams, directed against the upright bank one hundred feet away, soon wash it down in heaps, and, flowing in all directions, bore into the compact gravel like huge augurs, and even penetrate the interstices of the rock. In an hour a man will cut it and bringing it down in fragments twice as large as Bunker Hill.

"Chinese laborers in India rubber coats and leggings, stand in water up to the thighs, clearing away the debris. One man controls the hose, and throws it with great facility, but they toil with picks and crowbars to assist the heavy rocks in the flume. This is a wooden trough, three feet in diameter, in a sharp descent, where all the water gathers in a single stream. Here the fall breaks up the earth and boulders, while the sinking gold is caught by slats on the bottom. Once in the flume, the rocks are thrown out by men with cork. With almost every pick the workmen glimpse up unconsciously at the universe earth and, with the water, sprinkle them with a shower of golden dust. Nothing is said, but there is a secret feeling of fearful excitement.

"The force of the water is wonderful. One of these little streams would extinguish a conflagration, dwelling and all, in the briefest period. Working down on a building like a fifteen story house, it has been found that a stream would cut through a man as if he were tissue paper. The power of the water is also so huge that 5,000 cubic feet—in 12 hours. The water costs him $50 per day. No gold is found for the first 20 feet, but from 20 to 30 feet it is rich. At that depth and the bed-rock the dirt often proves very rich. Nearly $4,000,000 have been taken out in the vicinity of this solitary claim.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILL AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA? A constant pain or uneasiness at the stomach, attended with a sinking of the spirits, loss of appetite, a bad taste in the mouth, palpitation of the heart, a disposition to vomit, a furred tongue, acidity, and staggering in walking. For all the above symptoms there is

IS A CERTAIN CURE.

Suffer no longer. Suffer no longer, but let all afflicted with this distressing disease give the above remedy a trial. The genuine article is sold by

N. McLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
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No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth,
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POPULAR GERMAN TALES,

By Hans Christian Andersen and the Brothers Grimm.

In four volumes, each one to contain twelve illustrations and sold separately; the four forming a library or the popular German Tales.

—J. E. Tilton & Co. have just published, in four finely printed illustrated volumes, a series of story books, elegantly bound, called German Popular Tales, which will be delightful to the young. And then, the old will find full of interest and attraction.—*Transcript.*

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, Boston.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of S. McCLARRAN & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

S. McCLARRAN.
C. H. LOVE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together as co-partners in the business of Medicine and Perfumery business in all its various branches, under the name and style of S. McCLARRAN & McKENNAN.

S. McCLARRAN,
JOHN T. McKENNAN.

In withdrawing from the above named firm I hereby recommend the above named parties to my friends and the public in general, and hope the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm may be continued with the new. [no29-1f] C. H. LOVE.

$20,000
TO LOAN,
On bond and mortgage.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Wilkins Hall.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Wholesale Dealers
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COTTON YARNS,
Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,
BATTING, WADDING,
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COVERLET YARN, GRAIN BAGS,
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OIL CLOTHS, FANCY BASKETS,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.
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BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES M

The Daily Commercial

GOOD CHEER.

BY T. HOOD.

What cares Lucy's weary himself and thrushes
Threaten my feeble struggling soul to rob,
While I can whistle, shake with my arrows
Quiver, and bend my bow?

I to the merry heart to cheer me for the toil!

The threatening thunder is mother to the rose,
The sternest strife is bread of repose,
And those who labor best amid the world's unrest
Claim the best providence at ride a sporting crest.

The greatest heritage owes its hue to rain,
The loftiest tree has grown its way to sky,
It's strange thing, then, that in the tives of men
The sweetest sweetness is the down of pain?

The safest have needs found dangerous cause,
The clearest spring from passing grassy vapors,
Fiction—kind understand, its honest labors hand
Presents the richest wine from life-still grapes!

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

The Social Diadem—Women the Brilliants—The French Young Lady—Novels and Sentimentality—The Married Woman in France—Nuptial Chimes—Dominoes and the Cafe—Home and its Responsibilities—The Shopkeeper's Wife—Matrimonial Ennui—The Women of Society—Infidelity—The Spinster-Devotee—The Outcast, &c., &c.

The woman question is a difficult question anywhere, but in France it is the *principe insaisissable*. A woman in France can exclaim with more propriety than Louis XIV., *L'etat c'est moi*. The idea was probably put into the head of that monarch by one of his eleven mistresses—say his quondam wife, Madame de Maintenon, who was fully capable of conceiving such an idea, occupying the position she did. The history of France, indeed, is in one sense a history of the influence of women. From Joan of Arc down to Charlotte Corday, women are the brilliants, if men are the settings of its social diadem. During the Revolution and the Empire, the star of women grew dim, but for hundreds of years before, during the grand splendid reign of the Grande, and in the "grand siecle" of Louis XIV., they were literally, in both the good and the bad sense of the term, the mistress spirit of the nation. It is not our purpose to detract from their power, especially since many desperate Red Republicans days recently expressed an unqualified admiration of the Empress Eugenie, Madame de Sevigne, the circle of the hotel Rambouillet, Ninon de l'Enclos, Madame de Maintenon, Jacqueline Pascal, to say nothing of the French female saints of the Catholic calendar, almost as various and model types of female virtue and genius. Even the revolution and the empire had their female stars in Madame Roland, the revolutionist, the heroines of Le Vendee, and Madame de Stael. Every lady knows that in France a young lady in society a young lady, or *femme sole*, is nothing, a married woman everything; the former is dependent, the latter, to speak comparatively, is independent. Young ladies, before marriage, in France, do not rule in the social sphere. Herein is a strong contrast between France and the United States. Whether a girl in France receives religious education in convents or schools, or outside of them, under maternal aversion to religious instruction—of which there is a great ideal here—she is always a prisoner within the family precincts. Her instructors are generally women or priests; efforts may be made by them to drive man out of her head by driving other ideas into it, but their watchfulness of her manners and of her intercourse with men seems but to strengthen her deference for and interest in the sterner sex. Moreover, girls in France, like girls in every other country, devour novels; feed their brains in sentiment, or, in other words, they think constantly of man, from a romantic point of view, and the result of this kind of education is simply polished manners and a fund of sentimentality, with which the French girl, when married, begins the business of life. Contemplate, then, the French girl—married. There are two directions in which her married life develops itself. Let us assume that the marriage is one of mutual satisfaction, such instances being as frequent in France as anywhere else; the merry tones of the nuptial chimes continuing to vibrate as long in the ears of as devoted a husband and loving wife as any in the land. The time comes, however, when love's music is no longer played or listened to. The husband is fond of his dominoes, and as his wife was never taught to play dominoes in a convent or school, he starts off to a *cafe*; besides, women don't play men's games well. This is the beginning of the wife's independence. Instead of final higher husband's devotion continue—according to the romantic standard; she finds that he is either guilty or stoic, or in other words, weak or callous. Now, the French woman is decidedly suspicious, that means, she "knows her man." Of course, she cannot separate from her husband, because she don't desire to lose her dowery, and, perhaps, she don't want to for the sake of her children. Therefore, she makes the best of it and—lives as she pleases. Her influence grows in now in inverse proportion to her seclusion in girlhood, there being about the same contrast between the semi-universality of her youth and the colossal knowledge obtained in married life. If she happen to be the wife of a *boursois*—of a shop-keeper—she finds consolation in the excitation of trading, and finally becomes callous, too, through contact with the outer world and its gold—its money! So wonderful are the miracles such sharp practitioners as the shop women of Paris. But, if she has no taste for shop-keeping, her woman wit will ferret out another way of obtaining consolation, for marital weariness and inestitude. If she is of a religious turn of mind, which is almost always the case, she also resorts to the church. Her youthful imaginations, certain types of women, *en grande*. Some women in France exhibit every virtue of their sex but one, like Ninon de Enclos; some, again, combine worldly vice with the ascetic spirit, like Madame de Maintenon, who, in her educational notions, however, aimed to make all the girls nuns, and so on again, without any religious bias, live in the world to adorn it by their virtues and genius, furnishing truly noble ideas of their sex, like Madame de Sevigne. As to the last class of French women we are obliged to mention—the courtesan—no analysis is necessary. Suffice it to say that it is numerous, existing everywhere, and living only to pollute the moral atmosphere of that community wherein they dwell and foster on the social organization. But, taking all things into consideration, it is decided whether New York, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, or Chicago, has any very decided advantage over Paris in this respect. Let the reader rest—thoroughly thought of, as they are much more the victims of weakness than of evil—of necessity than desire. *Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.*

THE FASHIONS IN HAIR.

Waterfalls. Curls. Coils, Plaits, Rolls, Frizzes. Braids, and Hair Feathers.

The gradual diminution of the "waterfall," which began several months ago, was thought by some persons to indicate that that curious so-called ornament of the head would be immediately expelled from fashionable society. But there are still many advocates of the waterfall, and the strong argument advanced in its defence is, that the form of the winter bonnet requires the dressing of the hair, and after the waterfall plan, in some of its modifications; and a less effective but more comprehensive statement is, that the neck would be much exposed if the fashion were abolished.

There are several other accepted styles of dressing the hair, some of them of peculiarly design; persons of the most varied tastes may be suited in all save one respect—the extravagant use of false hair is not diminished.

THE COST OF HAIR.

False hair, which is recognized as indispensable—very few ladies having sufficient of their own to dress the head in the prevailing mode—is an expensive luxury. A small switch, to twist in with the back hair to form a braid, costs from fifteen to seventy-five dollars, but the curls worn over the waterfall cost usually and always higher price is charged. The rules of fashion do not permit the assistance of the quantity or color of the hair to be concealed, and the result is that young lady in the world of French art is useless as first *expedience*, because she is inaccessible; yet, is infidelity not more frequent in France than elsewhere? In the first place, the French wife never feels the dread of coming to want, and is not open to temptation on the side of money. Has she not a dowry secured to her in her marriage? Besides, if she is faithful to her church duties it is almost impossible for her to fall in the path of virtue and rectitude, a point, the full comprehension of which, demands an unprejudiced mind, and a full knowledge of the internal organization of the Roman Church. If you are a skeptic, go visit the churches of Paris, and though the city is considered almost impudent, notice the crowds of women that attend them—attend them for the purpose of worship. It is a significant fact, and ought to be alarm to the women of France from a gross, if not immoral judgment. The men they go as a class to church only to listen to the delightful strains of music from the choir, and enjoy the oratory of divines without their apologetics. This done, they congregate and criticise.

The logic of crime, though, is quite inexorable, there is rarely such a thing as halting midway on the road to ruin; the cascade of virtue ends in a pool of vice in which society is certain to discover and mark the time of the fall in it. To sum it all up, French married women are as good and as pure as any other women on the face of the globe. What of the man? This,—they receive less judgement.

Let us indicate the course of unmarried women, and briefly. When without money, without charms, or when impassioned natures are shipwrecked, the French girl becomes a devotee. She leads an ascetic life, or in other words, that of a religious egotist, or she becomes a victim of charity,—or a perfect-beautiful saint, without ever leaving the family. Then, too, there is a large class who maintain themselves honorably by their toil and labor, by business—women who are not the victims of social or religious sentimentality. History presents certain types of women *en grande*. Some women in France exhibit every virtue of their sex but one, like Ninon de Enclos; some, again, combine worldly vice with the ascetic spirit, like Madame de Maintenon, who, in her educational notions, however, aimed to make all the girls nuns, and so on again, without any religious bias, live in the world to adorn it by their virtues and genius, furnishing truly noble ideas of their sex, like Madame de Sevigne. As to the last class of French women we are obliged to mention—the courtesan—no analysis is necessary. Suffice it to say that it is numerous, existing everywhere, and living only to pollute the moral atmosphere of that community wherein they dwell and foster on the social organization. But, taking all things into consideration, it is decided whether New York, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, or Chicago, has any very decided advantage over Paris in this respect. Let the reader rest—thoroughly thought of, as they are much more the victims of weakness than of evil—of necessity than desire. *Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.*

DENTISTRY.

S. F. LEYDE,
ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,
251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)
Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and
TEETH,
Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FLEXIBLE GUM, SILVER, PLATINUM and PORCELAIN. Also, the combined Vulcanized Rubber, or Gutta Percha Work.
Persons desiring this kind of work can get a better article for $34 to $8 with beautiful gums, a fine natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."
Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price from $2 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented. No charge for examination.
Having been in active practice for ten years, is thoroughly skilled and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.
Teeth Extracted
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,
By the use of a
Perfectly safe Anæsthetic.
oct1-3m

SKATES.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES.
2,500 PAIR
Ladies, Gents and Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood street.
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PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS.
Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
53 FIFTH STREET,
Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hinrics, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS ARE IN EVERY RESPECT THE MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
se23

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by disinterested judges to have the best tone, and to be the most durable and reliable. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR,
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PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh
BOOK BINDING of all styles from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique style.

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are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make
BLANK BOOKS
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Practical Lithographers,
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COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal.
YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,
NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se2-tf

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FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.
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1866. DIARIES. 1866.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
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WRITING DESKS.
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GOLD PENS.
RUBBER PEN HOLDERS AND PENCILS.
POCKET BOOKS.
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Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
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Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
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dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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REMEMBER,
SOUTH & ROSS,
63 Market street.
GIVE THEM A CALL.
oct3

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.
H. HALL & SON,
No. 134 Smithfield st., between Fourth and Diamond, P.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.
Grand Revival.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.
The great moral drama.
The great religious drama.
The great prophetic drama of the Christian Era.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, G. L. Aiken's dramatization of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's world renowned novel, entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.
(The entire cast of characters.)
Act 1st—Escape on the Ice.
Act 2d—The Frontier Settlement.
Act 3d—The Warning.
Act 4th—Death of St. Clair.
Act 5th—The Slave Market.
Act 6th—Death of Uncle Tom. Imposing Tableau.

MASONIC HALL.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
November 30 and December 1st.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
ARTEMUS WARD'S
FAREWELL NIGHTS IN AMERICA
ARTEMUS WARD'S HUMOR.
"More humorous than any other humor. The grin is broader, under the mask of which lies, if not the deepest, the most thoroughly human one. Rothschild must buy the book for themselves."—*Chamber's Journal, London.*

A. WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
The public are respectfully informed that these will positively be ARTEMUS WARD'S last appearances in Pittsburgh, prior to his departure for England, where arrangements are already being completed for his early appearance at Egyptian Hall, London.
The pictorial part of his entertainments embraces
EIGHTEEN COLOSSAL PAINTINGS
Faithfully photographing, on a gigantic scale, the STREETS OF SALT LAKE CITY, and the singularly beautiful Valley of Utah. The accompanying descriptive Lecture by Artemus Ward will be cheerful. The success of this entertainment has been so marked that it is perhaps proper to refer to it here. Commencing in the City of New York, it was given at Dodworth's Hall for one hundred consecutive nights to densely crowded houses. Its success was similar in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis, was no less positive and brilliant.
Admission 50—reserved seats 75. Reserved seats for sale at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, Wood street, where a plan of the Hall can be seen. Sale of reserved Seats will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, November 28th.
The Piano used is one of Chickering's make, and kindly furnished by Mr. Mellor. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
JOHN P. SMITH, Director.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—Artemus Ward will appear at New Castle, Pa., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 29th. no27-3t

THE MUSEUM
AND
MENAGERIE
NOW OPEN AT
No. 64 Fifth street,
UNDER THE OPERA HOUSE.
no27

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott & Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have two private use of the same. 1y8-y

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURGH OIL WORKS.
OWSTON, WROE & CO.,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
no27-3m Duquesne Way, near Hand st.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company embraces lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$225,000
WORKING FUND.....25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE.....1 00
OFFICERS:
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS:
S. A. JOHNSTON, | L. S. RUSDON
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING.
H. W. RITCHIE.
no30-1y

TENANT FARM
OIL COMPANY,
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.
Capital Stock.....$150,000
Working Fund.....25,000
Par Value of each Share.....$1 00
OFFICERS:
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Rotary Instruments of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR.
No. 12 St. Clair st.
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Manufacturers of
Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,
oct6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 87 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCA OIL.
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
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OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines as much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work is shop for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. se26-6m

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M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
DIRECT IMPORTERS,
Are receiving by next steamer from Liverpool, a choice lot of
ENGLISH CARPETS,
Suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Offices, Churches, Halls, &c., selected expressly for Pittsburgh retail trade, and offered
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 ENGLISH TAPESTRY, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, including many styles never before offered in this country.
71 and 73 Fifth Street.
Lyon's Building next to the U. S. Custom House.
Salesroom, Second Story. no11

CARPETS.
The largest and most varied assortment in this city at less than Eastern prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

DRUGGETS
And Felts, by the yard, in all widths. Two hundred Drugget and Felt Squares, for the winter covering of Carpets, in every variety of colors, pattern and size.
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OIL CLOTHS
From three-quarters to six yards wide. N. B. A very large stock of extra quality Oil Cloth Remnants suitable for store and hearth pieces, sold at cost prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
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EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
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No. 6 FEDERAL STREET.
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. ap15. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

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On hand and for sale a complete assortment of Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers.
Manufactured and for sale a full line of Fine Cut, Plug, Bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades of light and dark manufactured tobacco and segars.
Orders promptly executed.
HAROLD SALLAY,
182 Wood street, Pittsburgh, P.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manageress.....MISS ANNIE EBERLE
Last night but one of the successful engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THURSDAY EVENING, November 30th, will be presented the new and beautiful Irish drama, in four acts, entitled
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; or, ST. PATRICK'S EVE.
To conclude with the roaring farce of the
IRISH MORMON; or, THE MAN WITH THREE WIVES.
Saturday afternoon, "Dot; or the Cricket on the Hearth."
Saturday evening, the new sensation play of the Rover's Bride; or, the Pirate's Wedding."

ANNIVERSARY
Freedmen's Aid Commission.
The Freedmen's Aid Commission, of Western Pennsylvania &c., will hold its Anniversary in
LAFAYETTE HALL,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 2d, at 7 o'clock.
The public are invited.
SPEAKERS:
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.
Hon. JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore.
Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON.
Rev. J. R. SHIPHERD, Washington, D. C.
no29-2t C. G. HUSSEY, President.

PROF. COWPER'S
Dancing Academy,
WILKINS' HALL, FOURTH STREET, near Smithfield, Open for the reception of pupils on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. New Classes now forming for beginners. Ladies' class at 2 o'clock. Masters and Misses class at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's class at 7½ in the evening. A new class for the German now forming.
Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the Society *Academie des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Theatre Imperial de l'Opera*, all new dances introduced in Paris will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.
N. B.—The floor is daily waxed, and when discouraged by classes, can be rented for evening parties. Prof. Cowper can be seen daily at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE. no28-3t

MASONIC HALL.
FAREWELL TOUR OF
CHANG AND ENG,
The Original and Fac Famed
SIAMESE TWINS, AND THEIR CHILDREN.
Also, the Wonderful Wild
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Positively Four Days Only.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 6th 7th, 8th and 9th.
Two Grand Levees each day—Afternoon and Evening. Doors open from 9 to 5 and from 7 to 9.
Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
Thanksgiving Day, three exhibitions. Doors open from 10 to 12 A. M., from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
no29-10t

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F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.
Orders for Pittsburgh goods promptly executed.
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received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
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CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS
Highwines, etc., etc,
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati; Messrs. Daniel Dows & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

MADISON STRATTON..... THOS. G. POINTER
HARRIS & CO. ..... R. P. ROE
STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco. Wagon Yard for the receiving of produce. Refer to Iron and Produce generally.
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Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
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Nimick & Co., David Crawford, Esq.
Messrs. Lea and the Bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. oct3m

CARD.
RUSSELL & HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Tchonpitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
REFERENCES:
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GEORGE CRAIG & CO., Philadelphia.
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Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
98 Water and 132 First streets,
PITTSBURGH.
51 Broad street, New York.
oct2

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WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &C.
Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.
Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap12-1y

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. nov3-mos

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COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
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Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Lards, and all Farm Products.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Corn Speculation.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
Orders and Consignments solicited. 5m4

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COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, No. 38 WOOD STREET,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
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Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
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Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
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DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
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C. REITER..... J. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & ROKEFELLOW, "
I. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap5—aug2-3m

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50 100 Pounds Soda Ash, just received and for sale by
J. H. LANSFIELD,
no27 141 Water street.

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LATE TRADE.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street,
Are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods and Notions
All of which have been bought since the decline, for CASH.
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS.
COBURGS.
THIBET CLOTHS.
DELAINES.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
ALPACAS.
POPLINS.
BROCADES.
SILK LUSTRES.
WOOL DELAINES.
CASSIMERES.
ALSO
SHAWLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' CLOTHS, FRENCH CLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS, BELGIAN DO.
AMERICAN CLOTHS.
PLAID FLANNELS in great variety.
SHIRTING " "
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.
CORSET JEANS.
PAPER CAMBRICS
BLANKETS,
GREY AND WHITE.
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSHIRTS
And DRAWERS.
As examination of our stock will satisfy the closest buyer that we can and will meet the emergency.
no23-1f WILSON, CARR & CO.

J. M. ELROY..... JAMES DICKSON..... JOHN T. SHANE
DRY GOODS.
FALL 1865!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their
FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, AT
Low Prices, for Cash.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS
In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of
FLANNELS,
Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:
FULLERTON'S.
BRADLEY'S.
STEUBENVILLE.
THOMPSON.
WILDE'S.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line; also,
COTTON YARNS.
WOOLEN YARNS.
BATTING AND BAGS.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se1-3m M W A F

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls,
GREAT BARGAINS AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
oct2

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADIES' APPARENTS FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

J. A. WILSON..... J. W. CARR..... D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley,
se26 PITTSBURGH

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS
Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
OFFICES:
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.
Pier 42 North River, (foot of Canal st.,) New York.
607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
STEAMERS SAIL
On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.
MAILS close at 11½ A. M. on days of sailing. Letters must be enclosed in the various denominations of government stamped envelopes, according to weight, these, with our frank attached, may be procurred at any of our offices.
Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California Coupons bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travellers, exchangeable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.
Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as the *safest* way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
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WELLS, FARGO & CO. oct3

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whiskey,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
oct5-6m

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by
GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
no17 141 Water street.

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Corner Second and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.
no27-3m

FORSYTH'S
U. S. STANDARD SCALES,
Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.
Also, MARVIN'S celebrated
Fire Proof Safes.
FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
no27-3m 39 MARKET STREET.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
We have associated with us GEORGE P. McBRIDE, the Co-partnership dating from August 8th, 1865.
NIMICK & CO.
ALEX. NIMICK..... WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES PARKER..... GEORGE P. McBRIDE.
NIMICK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON AND BLOOMS,
95 WATER and 123 FRONT STS.,
nov2-1y PITTSBURGH.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed that HUNTER RICHEY has been admitted a member in our firm, the name of which continues the same as heretofore.
The business, with increased facilities, will be continued at our new Saw-Mill, corner of Corry street and Allegheny river, Allegheny, Pa.
DAVID RICHEY, RICHEY & FINKBINE.
AMOS FIN

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

THE COULTERSVILLE HOMICIDE.

Trial of Richard Spaiden et al., for the Murder of Cornelius Brestilia.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Brown.

The Court opened at nine o'clock, when the evidence for the Commonwealth was proceeded with:

Michael Burke testified that he heard the music at Early's house, and went in, with others, whilst the dancing was going on. He saw the fight, and they all seemed to be on top of one another. Munday came away from the crowd first. He saw a man at the bed-room door, having a knife, at the time he (witness) caught hold of Munday and took him into the bed-room; saw the fiddler lying dead at the foot of the stairs, after the defendants had gone away.

Cross-examined—When I got to the house, about ten o'clock, all was pleasant. The room was crowded, and could scarcely get a place to sit down. I was in the dancing room, sitting at the fire when the fuss commenced, and the first thing I saw was the men rushing all together.

Charles Sharp, also at Early's, testified first to the Gilkey difficulty. Gilkey made the first onset. I was going to play in Bresstin's place. I said to Gilkey, "I should have a dance." Hall not danced at that time. Gilkey said, "I will not play unless they let you dance." Ryan then stepped up to Gilkey and said, "You will have to play." Snaiden, who was along with Ryan, then said (Snaiden and Ryan) then darted right on Gilkey, and whether they hit him or not I don't know. Then I stepped up to John Jackson and complained that I had been there from eight o'clock, and now it was half past ten or eleven; I had not had a dance.

Witness continued—Jackson said, keep quiet, the boys are in for a fight, but they would do as he would tell them, and he would not have a dance. Ryan stepped up to his crowd, and said there were enough of them there to do as they pleased. I then went into the back room, and the dance went on. After two acts were over, I asked Jackson if he was going to get that dance. Jackson said yes, ordered some more whisky, and said, "Let this boy have a French four." The room was left to us, and George McGowan and myself had a French four. When I left, there was over McGowan proposed to me to have a cotillion. The dance went on, and at the end of a turn of the tune I saw Ryan strike McGowan and tumble him back into the bed-room. Then I saw Dennis Gallagher coming out of the room, and I heard him say, "That is all that is going to be in it." As soon as he said this I saw the whole crowd rush right to him (Gallagher), I saw no more of Gallagher until I saw him in the room afterward. Ryan, Snaiden and Dias were in the room when I saw the push to Gallagher. I stood in the corner by the window in the dining room, and heard Dan Munday say "keep up gallant boys." Dan was right right in where Dan was hallooing, and pulled his shirt and vest right over his head. As I turned around I saw Hall strike Munday right beside Munday, and he said he was cut too; he had his shirt open and blood was coming out of his breast; then he (Munday) moved forward to the bed room door to go into the dancing room, and asked for a drink of water. I saw no more of him, as I could not leave Munday, but not one-half a minute after I heard the breaking of the door, and Catherine Early came and said, do nothing more, that Bristlin was dead. I did not see a knife in the hands of any one, nor hear anything said but what I have stated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—I did not see Munday in the dancing-room. When I heard him talking, I was standing in the room, had no coat on. Think there were fifteen or sixteen in the crowd where the fighting was. I was invited to be the party.

Patrick Whaling, of Alpsville, knew Smith and Jackson. Saw Jackson sitting in Jake Lutz's store, on Alpsville, on the evening of the 14th. The rest of the defendants came in; it was about eight o'clock. Jackson said he would treat the party. The party then went to Early's. They took a drink in the hotel and went out. In a few minutes I saw in the crowd; they were standing before the house, some wanted to go to Early's and some didn't; one man said they had better not. I don't know which one, but he did not go; some said they would, and he (the one who did not) said that if they did go they had better be prepared; one said he was prepared; another said he was prepared with his fists; that was all I heard at the time; they started down; I went along; the four that I pointed out and Jackson went down; don't mind seeing the other men (Herrington); I asked them if they were going to raise a row; they said they were not, but if there was a fuss kicked up they asked me if I would fight for the Irish; I told them I would not, as I was no fighting man; that was all I heard said going down; I went to Early's and staid there till daylight; saw nothing of the fighting after it was first started down; saw Munday coming; one man (Snaiden) was standing at the door with a knife in his hand, and saying something; he was the last man of the party who came down with me.

Cross-examined—I was boarding one quarter of a mile from Early's; had not seen the defendant before that night. We went down the railroad from Coultersville; we stopped at Alpsville and got a candle, as it was very dark; some of them got cigars; saw Jackson in the store, and he came with us. There were about eight in the party.

Isaac Edmundson, constable of McKeesport, testified that he had a conversation with Herrington subsequent to the killing of Bristlin.

Mr. Kirkpatrick proposed to prove by witness that Herrington, about the time of the killing of Bristlin, made admission concerning the transaction.

The witness was interrogated by counsel for defense as to what, if any, inducements had been held out.

The admission offered to be given in evidence was in the following words, having been reduced to writing, and read: "We went to the hotel in Coultersville, pretty drunk, and Dias and Snaiden said there was a ball down at old Early's; that they were going down; that I had to cut the d—l hearts out of two fellows, and asked us to go along, and we went along.

This offer, after being read, was admitted, was amended so as to include an additional admission of Herrington, viz: "That they went down to Early's and got into one fuss, but didn't come out right; that they got into another, and that in the middle of it Kate Early hit him over the head with a poker, and after that he knew nothing more about it."

Mr. Swartzwelder objected to the reading of the offer in the presence of the jury, until it had been considered and passed upon.

The objections of counsel to the offer were overruled without argument, and an exception sealed.

The witness continued, and testified to the admissions made, as given.

Cross-examined—Was not pumping Herrington the way in the cars from Pittsburgh to the city; had him tied, and talked with him back and forward; did not sit in the same seat with him.

Court, at half-past one, took a recess for an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court re-assembled at half past two o'clock.

Daniel Munday, recalled.—It was between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of the difficulty that I took off my coat, and then I did not put up my sleeves.

Miss Catharine Early was recalled for the purpose of contradicting the statement of Herrington, that she had struck him with a poker. The defense objected and the witness was withdrawn.

The Commonwealth here closed their case, when Mr. Swartzwelder addressed the Court, claiming that his client's, Smith and Jackson, should be discharged, as the evidence did not implicate them in the least.

Mr. Miller, for the Commonwealth, combatted the argument, and contended that the matter should be left to the discretion of the jury. The Court finally refused the motion.

George R. Cochran, Esq., associated with Mr. Swearingen as counsel for the defense, then proceeded to open the case for the defense. He stated as no case had been made out against Smith and Jackson, he was unprepared to be more than examine a few witnesses as to their character. Thos. Hope, Esq., followed in behalf of the other defendants.

Joseph Robinson was the first witness examined for the defense. He testified that he resided near Coultersville, and was acquainted with Smith and Jackson. They had the reputation of being peaceable and quiet men.

James M. Love, Justice of the Peace of Versailles township, testified that he had known Jackson and Smith for years. Their reputation for peace was good.

R. R. Christy, H. S. Robinson, and W. N. Robinson, also testified to the good reputation of Smith and Jackson.

John Miller testified that he knew all the defendants but Harrington; saw the party at Ludwig's store, in Alpsville, was in the store before they came; one of them bought a candle; saw them go in the store; they told him they were going to a party at Early's, and asked him if he was going; he apparently did not want to go at first, but finally started with them. I went along; I heard no language; heard no fighting; heard kick Early out of the house. There was no understanding that the row of, between the parties, as to what they would do to Early's; had not been more about eight o'clock and arrived at Early's about nine; there was nothing said to us, and we went into the house; the dancing commenced, and afterwards drank very freely; Snaiden got very drunk; he was the only one intoxicated, at the time of the last fighting; saw Ryan lying on the floor. Saw Ryan hit a man who was standing by the door. Shortly afterwards Dennis Gallagher said: "The man that struck Ryan yesterday must has got to strike me." Ryan and Gallagher then started down the hall together. Two or three minutes afterwards saw a fuss in the room with a knife; did not hear of any one having been cut at that time; saw a man (one who was struck with the club). I went out of the house and around to the kitchen. Heard some one say that the fiddler had been killed, and for goodness sake to leave the house. Jackson and I then left the house, and when we had got some distance up the road, the crowd came along.

Cross-examination.

John Dias, brother of one of the defendants, testified that he was at the dance at Early's, at Myer's tavern, on the night the party went down to Early's. They took several drinks, when one of them proposed to go down to Early's. They then went out of the tavern, and after some further talking they started down. Did not hear them say that they would have a fuss; the party consisted of Ryan, Snaiden, Dias, Bob, Morris, Smith, Wm. Gilkey, Jake Gilkey and Herrington. Saw my brother the next morning; noticed his clothing.

By Mr. Rowand—Were there any cuts in it which did not exist on the previous day?

Objected to, and the objection sustained by the Court.

Witness continued—My brother was arrested at father's house on the next day (Sunday); he was about as usual.

Richard Snaiden, father of one of the defendants, testified that his son died on the next morning after the difficulty. Identified his son's clothing as on the previous evening; there was no blood on any portion of it.

Captain James M. Flannegan was examined, but his testimony was not important.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The pews sold in the new congregational church of which Rev. Mr. Moore has recently become the pastor, brought excellent prices. They were first assessed at a fair valuation for the year's rent and then all liberal prices were paid for places. From twenty-five dollars to two hundred dollars were paid for the choice of seats, making for the year's use about a thousand dollars above the assessment.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the sale was suspended on Tuesday evening, and but little more than one-half of the pews were sold. The remainder will be disposed of before long, of which notice will be given.

BASE BALL.—The Mountain Base Ball Club of Altoona played their last game for the season on Saturday last. It is understood that the Mountain Club will, next season, contest with the Enterprise Club of Allegheny for the championship of Western Pennsylvania.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., Presid't. J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (Stock and Real Estate Broker,) Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV. 29, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881		
United States 5-20s		
United States 7 3/10s		
United States 10-40's		
United States Certificates		
Gold		
Allegheny County 5's		
Pittsburgh 6's		
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's		
Connellsville Railroad 6's		
Connellsville R. R. stock, non. int.		
Connellsville Railroad stock, int.		
Fourth National Bank		
Merchants and Manufacturers National		
People's National Bank		
Columbia Oil Co.		
Empire Iron Pithole		
Caldwell		
Central Basin		
Oil Creek and Cherry Run		
Oil Creek and Cherry Run		
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		
Paxton		
Pittsburgh and New York		
Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run		
Ritchie		
Tarr, Storey & Cherry Run		
Western Pennsylvania		
Wiley		
National Refining and Storing		
Dunkard Creek Petroleum Co		

Gold opened in New York at 1 45.

WEDNESDAY, November 29—P. M.

The local money market continues to be well supplied with capital, but lenders are very cautious. The uncertainty hanging over the future financial plans of the Government induces some timidity in the minds of operators, and it is not very likely any change will take place until there is a distinct announcement of the policy to be pursued. Capitalists, in the meanwhile, keep their surplus funds within easy reach.

Investments are firmer. The late decline has brought in fresh buyers, which will serve to hold up prices.

—The Ritchie Oil Company held its first regular annual meeting to-day, and chose a new board or Directors for the ensuing year. A good deal of interest was evinced by the stockholders in its affairs. Over 75,000 shares of the stock was voted. The reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent were read and referred to a special committee to audit, who are to report to an appointed meeting of the stockholders to be held at the same place on the 28th of December. The following persons compose the new Board: R. T. Lueden, C. W. Ricketson, James M. Snowden, J. W. Kennedy, J. M. Horner, Joseph S. Finch, and Wm. H. Stimple.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the weekly items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.	
Capital	$14,422,500	$14,422,500	
Loans	40,679,961	40,818,240	Dec. $1,261,921
Specie	1,977,362	1,969,151	Dec. 11,191
Legal Tenders	14,879,185	15,245,471	Inc. 366,286
Deposits	31,957,772	31,959,119	Dec. 17,764
Circulation	7,098,102	7,098,102	Inc. 60

The bank movement this week is a very even one—the only material change as compared with last week, being a decrease of $366,338 in the item legal tenders. The receipts, deposits, and circulation, varied in very inconsiderable amounts, and indicate no change present or prospective in the money market. There is very considerably increased demand at bank for discounts, the result of gradually increasing credit in the current business of the day.

—The following shows the condition of the New York City Banks:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	
Loans	$254,711,858	$252,945,177	Inc. $3,233,319
Specie	12,440,869	12,341,342	Dec. 100,427
Circulation	16,826,104	15,420,342	Inc. 1,067,350
Deposits	178,570,861	179,637,211	Inc. 2,250,711
Legal Tenders	47,787,560	49,907,271	Inc. 2,250,711

—The following new counterfeits and altered banknotes were detected in circulation during the week ending November 25:

Globe Bank, Providence, R. I.—10s, counterfeit, dated July 1st, 1858, letter A. Vignette—A large spread eagle standing on a tree, canal locks on the right, R. R. train on the left, 10 in each upper corner, male and female figure on each side of shield in front, right hundred in red below name of bank; signatures all genuine. Bill well done, but can be told by nearly a quarter or an inch.

Florida Bank, Utica, N. Y.—10s, imitation. Vignette—Locomotive and three cars in front of houses, 5 each side—right end, 10, female seated, leaning on a shield, left end, 10, the latter.

Albany City Bank, Albany, N. Y.—10s, imitation, 2s. Female seated on right and left, a man on right. Sheep behind, X each side—on right end, X Saide capital, 10, the latter.

Farmers' Bank of Washington county, Fort Edward, N. Y.—10s, imitation. Vig., woman and children on head of hay drawn by three horses—right end, 10, large building, die; left end, justice in a frame with law.

Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, Mt. Holly—5s, counterfeit. Vig., female seated, large X's female sewing, globes, books, &c., on right.

Miner's Bank, Pottsville—5s, vig., train of cars running to the left—on the right end, 5, figure of justice, right end, 5, male portrait.

Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Me.—5s, vig., locomotive and train of cars on bridge—female head on lower left corner.

Wyoming Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—10s, counterfeit. Vig., on right end, 10, male portrait, rock on left, two Indians, one kneeling. Bottom bill on 5s with this description.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 30, 1865.

BACON—The market yesterday presented no change worthy of special notice. The demand was on a small scale, hence we have no large sales to report. Receipts of produce were not large, but were sufficient for all ordinary purposes. As a general thing prices were irregular and unchanged. The weather was as pleasant as could be desired. Winter, so far, has gone in another direction. Our rivers are falling steadily, with only sufficient water for the medium and high draught boats to do any of the carrying trade; freights were plenty for steamers, and the tendency was in favor of the latter. Nothing more in the way of business was done this morning; she will leave for Parkersburg on time, so make ready. The Lawrence, for Louisville, did not get off last evening. She will take her departure this morning. The Louisiana is announced for Memphis and New Orleans this day; the Silver Cloud, No. 1, is loaded for the same point. The Nevada has the largest portion of her cargo on board; she will be off to-day for dispatch. The Nora, one of the lightest draught boats that ever ran the Cumberland river, is now being prepared for the trade of Cincinnati. The packet Lexington is receiving for Nashville and way points; she will have dispatch. The Brownsville packets are doing a large business by the way, a new line is being organized with a large capital; new boats are to be built, and the line is to go into operation in the Spring. We believe there will be sufficient trade for both lines. The community at large will be benefited by the opening of this route. Against the sales that came under our notice. Sales generally were retail.

CLOVER—The demand was fair and sales were regular at 6 barrels, or gallons to the bushel, or 60 lbs per barrel.

FLAXSEED—We notice an improved demand, with sales of 8 barrels at $1 90@1 75 ₱ bush. The market continues a good one for buyers.

FISH—The supply on hand has been very light. The market was very firm, with sales of 50 pkgs Salmon at $25.

CHEESE—Was among the articles inquired for. Sales of 50 boxes were reported at 18c. The supply falls short of the demand.

BEANS—Were in light demand; so far as relates to soda ash, they were the largest we have reported for some time, and found a ready sale. Among the sales noted were 60 casks common soda ash at 4½c and 25 casks refined at 9½@9 ₱ lb. Pearls—Sales 1 tons at 10½c. Saleratus—Sales 50 pkgs.

POTATOES—The market was well supplied with this article. The demand was light, and the amount of transaction at fair prices. We note the following: Peach Blow Nankins at $1 ₱ bbl; 120 do at $1 ₱ bbl, all from store, and 1 car load on track, at $1 ₱ bbl. The demand for export is unchanged.

ONIONS—The market was dull; they were offered at 2c ₱ bushel, or $1 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—We have no changes to notice in this article as regards prices or the demand, which is light altogether for local purposes. Buyers are disposed to hold off for lower prices, hence the dullness that prevails. The market can easily be accounted for. The sales we give below partake more of a retail. The export demand was fair for the latter description of Iowa Flour—Sales, 25 bbls fine; Winter Wheat, 50 do; 100 bbls do, at $6 50@7; 50 bbls Family, 8; 50 bbls in lots, from spring Wheat, $9@9 40. Superfine—We note a sale of 100 bbls at $5 75 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—The market was moderately active. We note 50 bbls City Bottled at $2 32 ₱ gallon.

HAY—Was in moderate demand. The receipts are on the increase, caused by the falling off in the dressed turkeys, 10c ₱ lb; ducks and chickens, 10c; geese, 10c.

BEEF CATTLE—Are beginning to come in. The rates for quarters were 2c; halves, 2c@2½ ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market is bare of the supply on hand exceeds the demand. We note sales in packages assorted at prices ranging from 28, 30@35c. The demand for roll is light.

EGGS—Prices declined a shade yesterday; in the forenoon 30c ₱ dozen were offered in open order, later in the day 32 bbls sold at 30c ₱ dozen.

LARD—The demand is improving; sales of 200 lbs at 9c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is quiet; no note sales to hand.

BACON—Dull, the only sales reported being 5,000 lbs shoulders, at 10c.

SALT—Prices unchanged; sales 50 bbls at $1 20, delivered.

PICKLES—Sales 15 bbls, (in Vinegar) at $4 50 ₱ hundred.

APPLES—The demand has fallen off. We note small sales at $1 @@@3 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The demand for most descriptions has improved. Prices have ruled steady. Small sales of Barley were in moderate demand; sales 2 cars, 3c; 400 bushels Rye, 85c. Oats—Sales 2 cars, 3c; 400 bushels, 40c. Corn—Small sales were reported at 75c delivered, and 1 car now, on track, 66c. Rye—Sales 100 bushels Rye, 85c; 1,000 bushels delivered. Buckwheat—Sales of 500 bushels to one of our principal brewers, at 1 ₱ bushel, 70c ₱ bushel.

MALT—Further sales were reported at $1 90.

WOOL—The market is dull and declining—particularly the coarse grades, which are dull at 56c. Fine wools are selling to some extent, but the market is still declining. Higher prices, which keeps manufacturers and dealers from operating.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

November 27, P. M.—Dullness has been for the past week, and is still the unfortunate feature of the wool market, but towards the close the impression seems to be gaining ground that the bottom has been reached in the matter of prices. The weight of the argument on this point this Autumn is about nine cents per pound on medium and coarse grades, and five to eight cents on fine qualities. We do not look for any improvement in the demand for Woolen Goods for the spring trade sets in with as much activity as we think it will, we shall have a good demand for wool, and probably better prices. We must bear in mind, however, that there is a good deal of wool in Texas, which has been accumulating during the war, and is just beginning to find its way out, and the duty in Mexico has been reduced to 15 per cent. By recent accounts from Buenos Ayres we learn that the clip this season will amount to 60 000 bales, or about forty per cent larger than the clip of last year. This wool will be in the market in March next, and will be of fine quality, and will have a tendency to affect, in some degree, prices in this country of ordinary and medium wools.

The receipts for the past week have been about 700 lbs, and the sales about 40,000. The principal sales have been as before of fine and choice wools, adapted to clothing, &c., and as manufacturers have had a plenty of water, they have been picking up a good many fine lots, where sellers would ask forty per cent. larger than the clip of last year. We noted 30,000 lbs Delaines mixed, (mostly fine) at 87½c, less one-third for unwashed, 52½@55c; 20,000 lbs fine delaine and Wisconsin at 55c; 5,000 lbs Eight Iowa at 55c; 10,000 lbs Extra Pulled at 55c; 10,000 lbs Western Ohio at 60c; 5,000 lbs Minnesota at 55c; 10,000 lbs Indiana and Missouri unwashed at 55c; 5,000 lbs fine do at 52½; 5,000 lbs Michigan at 55c; 10,000 lbs Western Ohio at 60c; 5,000 lbs do at 58c; 30,000 lbs choice do at 72½c; 10,000 lbs combing Michigan at 72½c; 5,000 lbs Michigan at 75c; 5,000 lbs Northwestern, unwashed, at 50c; 10,000 lbs do at 52½; 10,000 lbs Eastern extra pulled is scarce, and would bring 75@76c. The market for woolen goods continues within a moderate compass.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

November 28.—The stock of dry lumber in the yards is light and the demand is rather pressing for future delivery. The receipts continue large by canal, but the facilities will soon be available as dry lumber until next spring under this state of the market dealers will complete an advance of $2 ₱ M. Since the above date the quotations for the present remain unchanged.

Yard prices:

Log Cleaf, ₱ M		$0 00
First common, ₱ M		65 00
Second "	"	45 00
Third "	"	30 00
First common flooring, per M		80 00
Second "	"	55 00@60 00
First common partition, "	"	80 00
Second " "	"	55 00
Dressing and Sizing	"	27 50
Pine Joists and Scantling	"	40 00
Hemlock "	"	30 00
Shingles, 5 inch, sawed	"	9 00
" 6 inch, sawed	"	7 00@8 00
" 18 inch, shaved	"	9 00@10 00
Laths, ₱ M		2 50
Posts, Cedar, ₱ box		3 00@4 00

Cincinnati Provision Market.

November 28.—The Provision trade is further depressed, and so irregular as to make accurate quotations nearly impossible. Only 1,000 bbls Mess Pork at $28 were recorded, but at the close of Mess Pork could be purchased at $27 50@28 00 ₱ bbl.

Bacon Clear sides were sold at 22½c. The principal business was done in Shoulders, at 12½c ₱ lb, cash. Bacon Rib sides are about exhausted, and scarce at 21c. Shoulders are in no demand, and only nominal at 13c.

Bulk meats, partially cured are neglected, and in the greatest possible confusion. Sellers are offering Green Meats are decidedly lower; sales were reported at 8 ₱ lb, and 1c for shoulders. Sides and Hams, but it is said that the fraction must now be taken off the former two, leaving the rates 8, 11, and 12c.

Lard became greatly unsettled in the declining drift, and sellers are now found at 20c for prime kettle rendered.

It is to be remembered that there is very little rapidity in the movement for anything and that pasle speculation is decidedly predominant.

PITTSBURGH GROCERY MARKET.

Corrector of Miller & Richardson, Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Train streets.

PITTSBURGH, November 29.

The business of the week has been very good for the season of the year, but prices in some descriptions of goods are a shade lower than when our last report was made. The decline in refined sugars and coffees in the East has caused a corresponding decline here. We believe, however, that a reaction will soon take place, and it would be well for buyers to take advantage of present prices. We quote as follows, subject to the fluctuations of the market:

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 35c; good do, 32c; Roasting, 29@30c; Java, 45@50c.

SUGAR—Porto Rico, prime, 16½@17c; Cuba, good to prime, 15@16c; Crushed, 21c; Granulated, 21c; Powdered, 21c; A. Coffee, 20c; B. Coffee, 19c; C. Yellow, 18c.

MOLASSES—Cuba, 90c; English Island, 81; Porto Rico, $1; Sorghum, Scents.

SYRUP—Common to good, $1 00@1 40; Loverings, $1 50.

TEAS—Five cents per pound lower. Young Hyson—common, $1 10@1 15; fair to good, $1 25@1 35; fine to choice, $1 70@1 80. Oolong—common to fine, $1 00@1 75@1 80.

SPICES—Pepper, 45c. Pimento, 35c. Cloves, 50c. Nutmegs, $1 75. Ginger, Race Cassia, $1 10.

RICE—Carolina, 10c; American, 10c; English, 9 and 10.

RAISINS—M. R., $5 50; Layer, $5 75.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $23 00; No. 1 Bay Mackerel, $21 00; No. 2, large, Mackerel, $15 00; Split Herring, $11 50; Round Herring, $7 00. Smoked Herring, 9c box. Cod fish, 7½ to 9c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 30, 1865.

Business yesterday took a fresh start. Buyers who have been hanging off for the past few days decided to do something large, and they did that thing. The result was that 50,000 bbls changed hands, and 5,000 bbls of Crude Oil changed hands, the largest portion of which was purchased by our refiners. Below we will give the details of these transactions: The market opened at 27@27c for bulk and packages included; later in the day holders got up the figure to 28c, and demiat ding 27½c bulk, and 32½c, packages included. Holders of crude were jolly, and they had a right to enjoy themselves. They held out, and made their point by so doing. Yesterday's sales have pretty much closed out the stock on hand. The receipts by the river were large, amounting to 5,111 barrels. The market closed firm at the figures we have noted. The latest European news was viewed favorably by holders. This fact had its influence on the market. Refined Oil—We have but little to say in regard to this article, the attention of dealers being monopolized by the operation in Crude, hence we did not learn of many transactions in either bonded or free. The market, however, was firm at prices that were current the previous day. Most of the refiners are making liberal purchases; in a short time we will hear from them. Tar—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was moderate and prices were unchanged.

CRUDE OIL—The following sales are among the heaviest we have ever reported. The market was firm with a good demand up to the close. Sales of 750 bbls bulk at 27c; 100 bbls part bulk, balance packages returned, at 27½c; 2000 bbls bulk, to arrive, at 27½c; 2491 bbls bulk at 27c; 1200 bbls, without packages, at 27c; sales of 1825 bbls, in lots, at 27c, packages exchanged or returned; sales of 600 bbls, packages included, at 27c; sales of 600 bbls, in lots, at 32c, packages returned; and 500 bbls, free on board cars, at 32½c.

ROSENED OIL—The market was firm. In the absence of transactions we quote prices as follows: 58c for prime white, 55c for straw, 52c for amber, 50c for dark, 45c for bonded, 42c for Benzine, 40c for Naphtha.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

Lockhart & Frew, 25 barrels refined.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

I. Rea	30	H. Collins
John Gillespie	4	Collins
H. Rosenbaugh	310	Fisher Brothers
Jas. Wilkins	63	J. T. stockslag
Jas. Collaghan	70	Wall & Wilson
Jas. Baxter	30	
Herring & Bro	31	Total
Cook & Horner		

Hogs at Cincinnati.

November 28.—Hogs had no varying and unsettled a market as their product. Holders are shilling about in the hopes of a rise, and packers are shilling about in the hopes of a fall, and the consequence is a general shilling, and still others meeting losses grimly. While on the one hand there is a general disposition to think that they will go lower. Yet a check to the present downward tendency would very promptly be followed by a check, if not material reaction. The fact is that the events is decidedly downward by those who would buy, and the holders have been forced, by the most marked symptoms of conviction that that is the course of things, to make concessions that have ranged lately up to 40c per 100 lbs for extra hogs, but the latter figure is the extreme, and sales can not be made above it. For gross weights the range is from $3 to $3 50 for medium to extra.

The receipts as reported at the Chamber of Commerce up to 12 o'clock, noon, were:

	1865.	1864.
Tuesday	3,530	12,930
Wednesday	4,000	9,200
Thursday	5,021	6,241
Friday	5,464	6,231
Saturday	5,561	5,967
Sunday and Monday	6,914	5,967
Total for the week	31,315	46,536
Since Tuesday	27,785	33,606

The market is dull and prices lower. Packers are not purchasing to any large extent, and holders submit to the decline with as good a grace as possible. The light weights were made at $3 50 gross, and $3 90 for fair to good. The sales reported are at $3 90@4 00 for $90@96c for sound mixed Western, and 97@97½c for high mixed, nearly yellow the latter price an extreme. Rats dull and scarce at 91@96c for unsound, 95c Coal do ads, and 95c for State and Western. Coffee quiet. Sugar firmly held. Tar Nominal at $7 50@8 00. Molasses quiet. Wool quiet. Petroleum excited and unsettled. Crude at 31@32c. 3,000 bbls reported in bond at 70c, and 2,000 bbls do for December at 68@70c. Pork lower; sales of 700 bbls mess, at $28 50@28 75; mess, at $27 50 regular, and $25 00@26 50 for prime. Mess beef steady and more active, at $16@16 for plain mess and $18@19 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet at $28@30. Cut meats firm; sales of 200 pkgs shoulders at 12½c; 100 do, sold and 50c for State and Western. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales of 200 hhds Cuba, at 16½@17c